

PRESIDENTIAL VALENTINES

LESLIE'S

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER



Good William J., oft in the fray,
Still great in bone and tissue,
We rather fear you'll find this year
That you're a stone dead issue.



Brave Theodore, for annums four
Your views you've been professing
You've done us good by sawing wood;
But now you have us guessing.



Oh, William Taft, the foe of graft
And friend of arbitration,
It's plain to see you have the key
To the present situation.



Ah, Speaker Champ, you roguish scamp,
You bland, convincing elf,
That suit fits quick? You should not kick,
You put it on yourself!



Hughes, jolly soul, you've reached a goal
Where you may take your ease,
Quite free from strife. Your job's for life,
So go it as you please.



In flats and sharps the donkey harps—
To some the music's pleasant.
It ought to be, for don't you see
That Harmon-y is present?



Spellbinder Black, alas, alack,
We're loath to picture you
In any way except as a
War-horse of somber hue.



Dear Underwood, we really would
Be pleased this thing to know—
Do tell us why you roast and fry
Poor Billy Bryan so?



Here's La Follette. He's riding yet
Upon his little hobby.
He's very prone to blow his own
High-sounding horn, is Bobby.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXIV.

Thursday, February 8, 1912

No. 2944

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

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Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Some of Next Week's Features

The Financial Number Dated February 15, 1912

The Financial Number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which will appear on February 15th, will contain a great variety of articles of interest and value including the following:

THE GIRL WHO SOLD A MINE, Fiction by Jane Vivian.

TO REFORM OUR DISGRACEFUL CURRENCY SYSTEM, by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, a hopeful statement of the prospects of reform in our banking and currency system.

A BUSINESS MAN FOR PRESIDENT, by E. C. Simmons, a St. Louis manufacturer, who advocates an idea which is steadily growing more popular in the business community.

A SAFE WAY TO SAVE AND GET A FORTUNE, by J. Wray Cleveland, an enlightening treatise for every person of moderate means.

THE BLIGHT THAT AFFECTS BUSINESS, by C. H. Hunter, of Harrisburg, Pa., showing the baneful effects of the Sherman anti-trust law.

WHAT SUCCESSFUL INVESTORS BUY, full of excellent suggestions, by W. C. Cornwell, writer of the widely read "Bache Review."

HOW TO ESCAPE THE GOLD-BRICK MAN, by C. E. Merrill, who deals capably with good and bad investments.

REAL-ESTATE BONDS AND MORTGAGES, by Francis H. Sisson, an authority whose words command attention.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD LEARN ABOUT INVESTMENTS, by Euphemia Holden, who gives some good points to women who have money.

The number will also contain pictures of prominent financial institutions in many cities.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



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FORREST F. DRYDEN, A NEW STAR IN THE INSURANCE FIRMAMENT.

Mr. Dryden, recently elected president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is the youngest man ever chosen to a position of that rank and kind.

GEORGE

An Inspiration to Young Men

THE Prudential Insurance Company of America has recently chosen for its head possibly the youngest man ever selected as president of a company of its kind and rank. The founder of this colossal company, which now has in force 10,000,000 policies, aggregating in face value \$2,000,000,000, was the late United States Senator John F. Dryden, one of the ablest and most successful business men of modern times. Recently the founder's only son, Forrest F. Dryden, had the signal honor of being elected by the directors to succeed his eminent father as president and of having this action approved by every person interested the Prudential. This raised Mr. Dryden to a commanding position in the world of finance and life insurance.

The new president, whose years barely number forty-seven, is by natural ability, training, experience and maturity of judgment wonderfully well qualified for the post he now occupies. An Ohioan by

birth, Mr. Dryden, after a course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., entered the service of the company in the home office at Newark, N. J., at the age of eighteen. Starting in the clerical grade, he was soon detailed to duty in the field as inspector and then as superintendent. Subsequently he re-entered the home office as assistant secretary, and later was made secretary, in both of which positions he added greatly to his reputation as a keen and active insurance man. In 1903 he was elected third vice-president, in 1906 second vice-president and in 1911 first vice-president.

Mr. Dryden's advancement is due to his mastery of detail and his production of a large increase in the business placed in his charge. He is known as one of the most capable field generals in the insurance line, and many of the most useful methods now in operation in the business were introduced by him. He is popular with associates and subordinates, and is known in insurance circles throughout North America.

There is no branch of the Prudential's vast business with which Mr. Dryden is not familiar. The responsibilities entailed in the wise management of his company, whose employees exceed 28,000 in number, are immense, demanding executive qualifications of the highest order. The careful and progressive policy of the father will be continued by the son.

Mr. Dryden is another instance of a rich man's son developing, despite supposed handicaps of wealth, into energetic, useful manhood and making a place and a name for himself on his own merits. He is in a class with J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Louis W. Hill, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; George Gould, August Belmont, Allen Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, James C. and Nicholas Brady, Ogden Mills Reid, Ralph Pulitzer, Oswald Garrison Villard and other rich-born Americans who might be mentioned. Mr. Dryden's successful career is an inspiration to all young men.

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2944

February 8, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



DIVES, POMEROY & STEWART

Unique dinner signalizing the convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at Reading, Pa. The banquet took place in a big car barn fitted up especially for the occasion and was attended by over two thousand guests. The convention is said to have been the most impressive gathering in the history of the city.

EDITORIAL

The Battle Cry!

THE BATTLE cry of the Republican party in 1912 is protection to capital and labor. On this the party can win. Without protection to our great industries with all their millions of workers, without protection to the farmers who constitute the largest working class in the country, without protection to capital seeking investment, we shall revert once more to the souphouse era of the free-trade times of 1893.

We are glad that President Taft, on his Ohio tour, made the protective tariff the vital issue. We are sorry he did not do this earlier. When he departed from the platform of his party to advocate reciprocity, the corporation tax and a strenuous policy of trust-busting, he jeopardized the prosperity of the country, to the maintenance of which he had been solemnly pledged by his party's platform. This is the only fault that can be found with the President and it is at the root of all his troubles. But let the past go. It is never too late to mend.

The real issue on which the Republican party has won and can win is prosperity, the full dinner pail and the handy bankbook. We are getting back to our moorings. The workingmen of this country, including those who work on the farms, need only to be told the truth about the policy of protection to renew their faith in the Republican party.

It is a matter of no consequence that a dozen or two of so-called insurgents in the House of Representatives and a measly half-dozen so-called insurgents in the Senate join with the free traders in smashing at the protective tariff. Their constituents will settle with them next fall. It is of consequence that a Republican President should preach sound Republican doctrine. Now that this gospel has been preached in Ohio, we hope it will be heard throughout the country, not only from the lips of the President, but from the lips of every Republican leader.

On this issue the party can regain all its lost ground.

A Pointer for 1912.

FOUR vacancies caused by deaths of members of the House of Representatives were filled in the elections of November 7th, 1911, and a comparison of the result then with that in the same districts in 1910, when the present Congress was chosen, will be of interest. These elections were in the first New Jersey, the fourteenth Pennsylvania, the second Kansas and the third Nebraska congressional districts. The following are the pluralities and the party complexion of the successful candidates in those two years:

	1910.	1911.
First New Jersey District.	840, Republican.	2,000, Republican.
Fourteenth Pennsylvania District.	795, Democratic.	3,500, Republican.
Second Kansas District.	3,430, Republican.	1,500, Democratic.
Third Nebraska District.	7,371, Democratic.	4,300, Democratic.

This exhibit seems to be favorable to the Republicans. The 840 Republican lead in the New Jersey district in 1910 has been lengthened to 2,000 in 1911, while a Pennsylvania district which was carried by the Democrats a year ago has been regained this year by a far broader margin. An immense Democratic plurality in Nebraska last year has been considerably shortened this year.

The apparent reverse for the Republicans in the Kansas district is not as serious as it looks, for it was an insurgent who was beaten in the recent election. As the insurgents have aligned themselves oftener, on important controverted questions, with the Democrats than with the Republicans in the past two years, the Republicans do not consider the defeat of the insurgent candidate in 1911 and the election of a Democrat a Republican setback.

What is here said regarding the contest in the second Kansas district holds good as to that in the seventh district of the same State, which took place on January 9th, 1912, in which a hitherto Republican locality was carried by a Democrat. The Republican nominee, Frank H. Martin, stood on a radical platform. He and his platform were too extreme to suit the old-line Republicans, and thousands of them remained away from the polls. Thus the insurgent selected to succeed the late E. H. Madison, who was also an insurgent, was beaten by George A. Neeley, a Democrat. In neither the second nor the seventh Kansas district can the result be truthfully said to be a blow at the Taft administration or be a defeat for conservative, historical Republicanism. The result,

however, shows that the chasm in the Republican party in Kansas has not yet closed, but it probably will be narrowed before November.

It must be remembered that the contest in these congressional districts was upon national issues. The local questions which to some extent figured in all the State elections this year were absent from the fights for congressmen. So far as the congressional contests in these two Eastern and two Western States reveal the temper of the electorate of the nation as between the two parties, the drift is seen to be in favor of the Republicans. The Nebraska district which was carried in 1911 by a reduced majority as compared with 1910 was Democratic also in 1908. For State officers the Republicans carried Nebraska in 1911, and they probably will win it in 1912. Kansas is reasonably sure for the Republicans in 1912 also, while, of course, nobody ever had any doubt that Pennsylvania would be Republican next year. The vote for congressman in New Jersey, coupled with the Republican victory for the Legislature there in 1911, makes it tolerably certain that New Jersey will be on the Republican side in 1912, as it was in 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908.

Experimenting with Sin!

CAN Philadelphia succeed where all others have failed? The reform administration under Mayor Blankenburg has decided that the best way to deal with the social evil is by segregation. Resort proprietors who have never come in contact with the police have been told they can continue their business if able to find houses on certain designated streets. Those who have been in the police courts were ordered to leave the city. The restricted district will be inspected hourly by the police, to see that no liquor is sold and that no intoxicated men are allowed to visit the places. Wisdom is shown in making very strict the regulations concerning liquor, it being absolutely debarred from the houses, even for medicinal purposes. The resort proprietors have been warned that the first complaint against them would mean a prison sentence, at the expiration of which they would be deported.

Advocates of segregation could not ask stricter regulations. If lived up to, the disorderly houses of the district will be conducted in a fairly orderly way along certain lines. But will the method accomplish the purpose in view—the restriction of



A REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED.

Arrival of the first train at Key West over the Florida East Coast Railway's "over-the-sea" extension. The construction of this extension over many islands and intervals of open sea was a wonderful feat and cost \$19,000,000.

OPENING OF FLORIDA'S WONDERFUL OVER-THE-SEA RAILWAY.

the social evil to the district designated? Experience elsewhere has proven that it will not, and there is a reason fundamental why this is so. When the law is clearly against the existence of an evil, and an administration says nevertheless it may be practiced in certain districts under police protection, it is illogical to expect the law against such a vice to be honored and obeyed outside the district. Philadelphia's reform administration, although perfectly sincere in its purpose, will find this to be so.

The Recall!

LAST November General Montero was the hero of Ecuador. He was the idol of the people. The revolutionary army had proclaimed him as President. His pathway was strewn with flowers. He was acclaimed with bands of music. His word was law. The other day this same general was shot by the angry populace, dragged into the streets, beheaded and his body burned. It was the recall!

In western Georgia the other day four negroes, including a girl of twenty years, were lynched. It turns out that none was guilty of the crime of which they were accused. The people who constituted the mob decided that they knew better than the courts and would, therefore, supplant them. It was the recall of the judiciary!

In Russian Poland the other day a band of fanatical women elected a man as their Saviour. He accepted the job. It was an easy way to get a living, to assert his power and exaggerate his importance. The women decided that as they worshiped a Saviour, they were entitled to prove him a Saviour. They demanded that he submit to the test of crucifixion and resurrection. He declined. The fanatical women dragged him from his house and were getting ready to nail him to a cross, when the police interfered and put a stop to the sacrifice. It was the initiative, the referendum and the recall!

A proverb says, "For three things the earth is disquieted: for a servant when he reigneth and for a fool when he is filled with meat." It will be observed that there are only two mentioned. The writer forgot the recall.

Nostrums!

PRESIDENT TAFT has been accused of a lack of backbone. At the Ohio Society's dinner in New York recently, he showed that he had backbone, at least in spots. His strong and forceful argument against the recall of judges was conclusive. His denunciation of "new political nostrums" of this kind stirred the great gathering of business men to their depths and brought them to their feet in a solid mass of enthusiastic applauders.

The President declared that the devices advocated by this set of reformers, designed as remedies for defects in the administration of justice, would in application violate utterly the fundamental principles of righteousness and judicial administration, in that they would make effective the temporary notions of a few as against the expressed will of the whole people. His argument was logical and convincing, and his stirring appeal to the conscience and the hearts of the people will carry decisive weight.

If President Taft would make a similar ringing protest against the muck-raking policies which constitute the greatest hindrance to returning prosperity, nothing could prevent his renomination and re-election next fall.

It is beginning to dawn on some of our political leaders that the assault which a few demagogues have made upon our judicial system, as well as upon the railways and the industries of the country, does not by any means indicate public sentiment.

Away with the quack doctors in politics and all their new fangled nostrums!



HONORING THE FAMOUS PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT.

Henry M. Flagler, who conceived and financed the over-the-sea railway, greeted by a large crowd on arriving at Key West on the first train sent over the road. Mr. Flagler (in center front) shaking hands with Admiral Young.

For President?

THERE are voting contests and voting contests. Those in which votes received on post cards are considered can have but little value. It is easy for friends of a candidate to make a large showing not indicative of general sentiment. In LESLIE'S presidential contest only votes received on coupons appearing in the paper are counted. Each one received is an individual expression from an interested subscriber or reader. Hence this contest has a real value in determining the trend of public presidential preference. The interest in it is daily increasing. The relative position of the various candidates in favor with LESLIE'S readers remains practically the same as last week, Taft and Roosevelt being in the lead from the Republican standpoint, while the Democratic favorite is Woodrow Wilson, with Gov. Harmon following closely, though neither of the two latter has many votes. Those who have not already stated their choice should do so at once, as LESLIE'S polls will close in the near future. The result of the contest will, we believe, have much significance. LESLIE'S circulation is widely scattered, 130,000 being in the Western and central States, 80,000 in the Southern and 100,000 in those of the East. In addition, the foreign and news-stand sale is between 30,000 and 40,000 copies weekly.

The Plain Truth.

WE WONDER if it is true, as has been publicly stated, that Woodrow Wilson permitted the Hon. Jim Smith, Democratic boss of New Jersey, "to contribute seventy or eighty thousand dollars to the promotion of Wilson's political fortunes," and then turned him down stone cold, as he did Colonel Harvey? How long will a counterfeit pass?

POISON! Are the colleges to blame for the widespread unrest of the American people? President Kirby, of the National Association of Manufacturers, thinks so. He says his association is endeavoring to disseminate literature which will operate as an antidote for fallacious theories. The purpose, Mr. Kirby says, is "to remove the weeds that have grown up in the heads of some college professors and students and set them thinking along broad lines." It is high time that the business men of this country began to provide an antidote for the poison that is being instilled in the minds of the people from day to day by the yellow press and muck-raking magazines. They should not only boycott all such publications, but they should also invite the circulation among their employes of every publication that opposes the muck-raker, the trust-buster and the railroad-smasher. If LESLIE'S were in the hands of every thoughtful workingman in the United States, the weeds to which Mr. Kirby refers would find no soil in which to grow.

BRANDED! We have heard a good deal about Brandeis, of Boston. He is the professional reformer who suddenly appeared at Washington and mixed himself up in various matters that gave him publicity of the kind popularly supposed to be valuable to an attorney at law. If the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has been truthfully informed, Brandeis knows which side of his bread is buttered. The disclosure came during the inquiry making by the House Committee on Judiciary relative to the affairs of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston. "It

is shown," says the *Tribune* correspondent, "that not only was Brandeis a stockholder, a director and counsel to the United Shoe Machinery Company, but that he exerted his influence to prevent hostile legislation by the Massachusetts Legislature. Furthermore, there was entered in evidence a long letter written by Brandeis, in which he defended in eloquent terms and with great particularity the very methods which, since he has ceased to be a director and beneficiary, he has seen fit so severely to denounce." This throws the limelight upon Brandeis. On the face of it he does not seem to be such a disinterested friend of "the dear people" as the public had been led to believe.

REMARKABLE! If any one has thirsted for the blood of the trusts it is Hearst. His duplicated newspapers have boasted of the trusts that Hearst has busted and the railways he has smashed. But the thing has been overdone. Remarkable as it may appear, this admission is made in one of Hearst's own newspapers, the New York *American*. Thomas C. Shotwell, in his financial department, says that independent tobacco manufacturers and dealers report "most aggressive competition for business on the part of all the concerns that were formerly parts of the tobacco trust. According to Wall Street information, they are beginning to regret that the trusts were ever destroyed by the United States government. Consumers of oil are telling almost the same story." So with the United Machinery Company which is being assailed in Canada. One of the witnesses, called by the opposition to the company, testified that, "since the company had been established in Canada, conditions have improved wonderfully both in quantity and quality of work turned out by the machines." Perhaps the most significant admission was made in the hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, of New York, by Mr. Tarbell, treasurer of the Pure Oil Company, a bitter rival of the Standard Oil. Mr. Tarbell said, "I think the Sherman act as applied to the Standard Oil Company was a mistake, and that, if the Standard Oil could be placed back in the position it was in before the dissolution, you would see a general improvement in the oil industry all over the country." So with the so-called lumber trust now being busted. During its examination, figures were produced to show that of 17,359 producing lumber companies in the United States, only 224 belonged to the Yellow Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association. But who wants facts and figures?

Whom Do You Want For President?

Over a million persons read *Leslie's* each week. Just at this time, when interest in the presidential campaign is approaching a white heat, it will be interesting to obtain the choice for president of *Leslie's* vast army of readers.

On page 163 is printed a coupon, which the publishers will be pleased to have filled out and forwarded to the "Election Contest Editor, *Leslie's Weekly*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Votes should be sent in at once. The results will be carefully compiled and announced in an early issue.

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All the News Told in Pictures



STRIKING NEW PHOTO OF DENVER (COLORADO) AT NIGHT.

View up Sixteenth Street with the capitol in the distance, Municipal Auditorium at extreme right, and Gas and Electric Building to the left of the Auditorium. The Gas and Electric Building is said to be the most beautifully lighted structure in the world.



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FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

Governor William C. McDonald taking the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts (at right) at Albuquerque, the capital. Ex-Governor Mills seated near Governor McDonald. In the rear Mrs McDonald, Miss Frances McDonald and Ex-Governor Prince.



GREEN

THE TERRITORIAL EXECUTIVE'S VALEDICTORY.

William Joseph Mills, the last Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, delivering an address to 7,000 people at the inauguration of the Governor of the State of New Mexico. A proclamation declaring New Mexico a State was signed recently by President Taft. The State's Star is the 47th on the flag.



COPYRIGHT HAL HART

AN OHIO CITY'S \$500,000 MUSEUM OF ART.

Exterior view of the magnificent structure recently dedicated at Toledo in the presence of a large assemblage. The building is of white marble.



HART

A BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF TOLEDO'S ART MUSEUM.

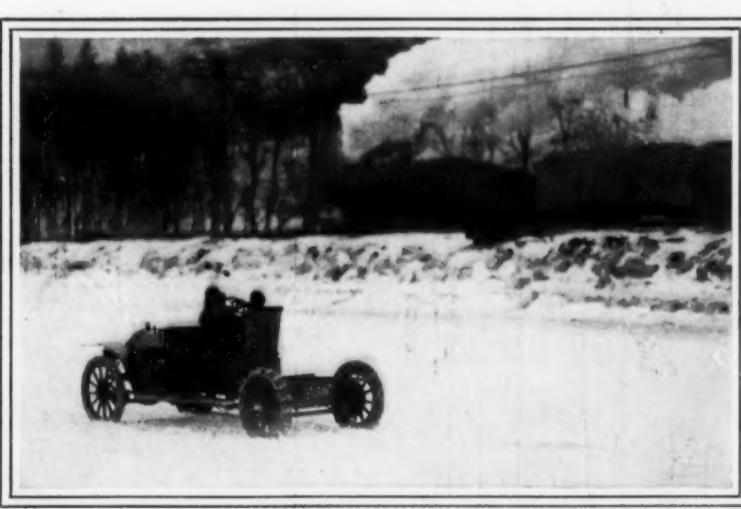
Sculpture court in which many of the masterpieces of the best artists of the world will be exhibited.



KING

A TRAIN PLUNGES THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Peculiar railroad wreck at Chunky, Miss., in which one man was killed and many were hurt. Pullman car in foreground, with day coach, smoker and negro coach, in the order named. The express car caught fire and was destroyed.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

AN AUTOMOBILE BEATS A FAMOUS FAST TRAIN.

Fred Koenig, in a sixty-power auto, racing the Twentieth Century Limited on the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown, N. Y. Koenig ran his machine on the ice of the Hudson River for two miles, and beat the train by several lengths.

Newly Discovered People of the Arctics



GIVING THE DARING EXPLORER A LIFT.

Group of Eskimos, who had never before seen a white man, helping Stefansson to break camp and to pack his sled.



CURIOUS ESKIMO ARCHITECTURE.

One of the snow houses, with a tent-like roof of poles, in which the lately found Eskimos live.



READY FOR ANOTHER DAY'S "TREK."

Packing of Stefansson's sled by his Eskimo helpers nearly completed. These men worked willingly for the white stranger.



A TOUCH OF SPORT MAKES ALL MEN KIN.

Fur-clad people in the Arctics who knew nothing of white men, "skipping the rope" like the youngsters of civilized nations.

PRIMITIVE TRIBES NEVER BEFORE KNOWN TO WHITE MEN.

Much interest was excited lately by the news that the Arctic expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, to investigate the Eskimos west and east of the MacKenzie River in British North America, had penetrated heretofore unexplored regions and discovered tribes which never had seen a white man. Most of these people were of the regular Eskimo type, but some of them showed Scandinavian-like characteristics. The latter, living on Victoria Island, are surmised by Mr. Zilhjalmur Stefansson, the leader of the expedition, to be descendants of Norsemen who formerly inhabited Greenland and who disappeared in the fifteenth century, leaving no trace, but who may have migrated westward. These people are markedly different from any American aborigines and they suggest Scandinavian or North European peasants. The typical Eskimos whom the expedition met were very hospitable and kindly. The number of primitive persons who were thus first visited by white men is estimated at about three thousand. Many deserted villages were found.

What to Do With Our Arctic Possession

IN HIS first annual report to the President, Secretary Fisher, of the Department of the Interior, shows himself to be a sensible, progressive conservationist. After referring to the fact that the exploitation of public lands under the guise of development had led to the great public movement for the conservation of our national resources, the Secretary goes on to say, "The man on the ground should be the object of our solicitude, and we should protect him against those who would place upon his shoulders any unnecessary burden. I believe to this end we can profitably modify certain of the existing laws relating to the public domain." In illustration of this attitude toward the "man on the ground," a little more flexibility in regard to residence upon homestead entries is favored. Usually, before such land begins to yield a profitable return, two years of preliminary cultivation are needed. Mr. Fisher therefore recommends, in place of actual residence at the outset, a strict insistence upon progressive cultivation for the first two years after entry and thereafter actual residence on the part of the entryman for a period of three years.

Secretary Fisher advises that Congress give immediate consideration to the whole subject of water-power development and control, and that constructive legislation be adopted without delay. The present system of revocation of permits for the development of water power at any time, at the will of administration officials, is declared "thoroughly unsound, both in principle and practice," and the view is expressed that in bringing about reform the Federal government can act more effectively than the States. "It requires no elaborate argument," the Secretary pertinently remarks, "to demonstrate that the substitution of water power for coal consumption is a clear public gain. Coal can be burned but once, and in the

process the greater portion of its potential energy is wasted by the imperfect methods and machinery now employed. The supply of falling water is perpetually renewed by natural forces and is wasted chiefly by non-use." Mr. Fisher adds:

"No correct or permanent solution of the water-power question can be reached until the interests of the State and of the nation have been reconciled and co-ordinated, and this can now be done. The Federal government should not part with any of its constitutional powers. Their exercise is certain in the future to become essential to the protection of the public interest. At the same time, it should not interfere with the State or local control, except as the public interest may demand. Permission for the development of water power on navigable streams and from non-navigable streams on the public domain should be granted by the Federal government only on the payment to it of rentals which should be readjusted at periodic intervals of no longer than a decade, under general provisions which will protect the interests of the investor and of the public. This compensation should always be reasonable and should generally be small in the case of new and experimental enterprises. As a general principle, the revenues derived in this way should be devoted to waterway improvement, with special care for the river system and watershed of the stream from which the revenues are derived. It is increasingly clear that proper development and protection of stream flow for all purposes, including those of navigation, domestic use, irrigation and power require that the stream and its branches from source to mouth should be regarded as essentially a unit."

Alaska has been a bone of contention in the Interior Department in the past, and no part of the report of Secretary Fisher is of greater interest than that which deals with the Territory.

"Conditions in Alaska call for immediate action," says the report, for the existing laws "neither promote development nor protect the public interest." The Secretary earnestly urges five specific measures for immediate relief:

First—The construction by the Federal government of a central trunk line railroad from tidewater to the Tanana and the Yukon.

Second—The passage of a liberal but carefully guarded leasing law for the development of its mineral resources, and especially of its coal lands.

Third—The reservation of a sufficient amount of these coal lands to provide for the future needs of the navy, and the mining of this coal by the government for this purpose.

Fourth—More liberal appropriations for aids to navigation, such as lights and buoys.

Fifth—More liberal appropriations for the construction of roads and trails.

Sixth—The adoption of a form of territorial government better adapted to its remote situation and peculiar local conditions.

An appropriate leasing law for Alaska's coal lands has not yet been worked out in detail, but the director of the Bureau of Mines is engaged upon it. Such a system is altogether different from the method by which the coal and other minerals of the United States have in the past been developed, and it is an open question whether the innovation would prove its wisdom even under the conditions in Alaska. Better judgment can be passed upon the suggestion, however, when the department is prepared to offer it in particular details rather than as a general line of policy.

Mr. Fisher has been Secretary of the Interior only since the middle of last March, but his annual report shows a thorough grasp of the work of the department. And while the year covered by it closed last June, the Secretary utilized his knowledge of the conditions up to its date of issue, December 1st, 1911. One may not agree with all of Mr. Fisher's conclusions, but he should be credited for reaching his recommendations on the vexed problems of conservation entirely on the basis of his personal investigations and study.



DREARY WINTER IN THE FAR NORTH.

Street scene in Valdez, Alaska, where the snow lies deep and the cold is intense.



WALTER L. FISHER,
Secretary of the Interior, who desires to see justice done to Alaska.



"FAST MAIL TRAIN" IN ALASKA.

Dog sled leaving Point Barrow for the south coast with American mails.

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Mexico's Wonderful Floating Gardens

By HARRIET QUIMBY



A FIESTA ON THE VIGA.

The Viga presents the most picturesque appearance on Sunday morning. The Indians vie with each other in decorating their punts and canoes with flowers and reeds.



THE MARKET GARDENS NEAR MEXICO CITY.

The Indians who work among the vegetable gardens at Xuchimilco are industrious and alert. They seem to thrive in the picturesque environment of the Viga.



THE "EYES OF THE LAKE."

At one end of the lake from which the Viga flows, the source of the water supply may be seen. The water bubbles up from two springs about six feet apart. These springs are called eyes.



GARDENER ON HIS WAY TO MARKET.

The canals with numerous canoes present an appearance unlike, yet reminiscent of Venice.



TORTILLAS AND ENCHILADAS FOR TOURISTS.

On either side of the main canal Indian women may be seen grinding corn and baking tortillas and making enchiladas.

FLOATING GARDENS OF XUCHIMILCO.

Method of irrigation originated by the Aztecs. The vegetables which grow on these strips of land are thrifty.

VISITORS to Mexico City should not miss taking a trip to the floating gardens, whence comes the supply of flowers and fresh vegetables for the city. The Canal de la Viga and Xuchimilco, where these floating gardens are found, are unlike anything of their kind in the world. They are well worth seeing.

About fifty years ago, when the Canal de la Viga was at its best, it was the favorite rendezvous of Mexico's fashionable promenaders. Only the upper part of it is now visited extensively, although the entire water highway is still picturesque. Years ago visitors desiring to make the excursion to the floating gardens embarked in one of the little canoes or punts, where the canal terminates at the southeastern part of the city. The trip taken in this way is romantic even now, but the method more favored is that of motoring half way and completing the excursion by water. This saves six or seven hours' time and gives the visitor a comprehensive view of the canals, the floating gardens and of the native life along the water's edge.

My first visit to Xuchimilco was on a week day. We chose the automobile route to the picturesque little Mexican village, Santa Anita, on the canal banks. This seemed to be a sort of port for water craft. Here, grouped together in great confusion, we found canoes, motor boats and punts. The owners

were loud in competitive solicitation of our patronage. The large, flat-bottom punts looked attractive, but, like genuine Americans, we chose a motor boat and were soon chugging along the flower-laden banks of the upper canal.

On either side were what in former years were floating gardens. Now they have grown together, forming an almost continuous stretch of solid land. The site of the floating gardens was formerly a large lake. Early in the Aztec age, a strip of land which during the winter flood had been separated from the mainland developed such luxuriant foliage that it gave the Indians an idea of how to irrigate on a gigantic scale. Accordingly they took measures to loosen other strips of land, which in turn floated out into the lake. On these detached plots of ground flowers and vegetables were planted and they flourished. The group of islands became known as floating gardens. As years passed, these increased in number and were crowded together. From being held together by intertwined plants, they gradually joined the mainland.

At intervals along the canal may be seen the former islands now stationary and intersected by a multiplicity of tiny canals, along which glide Indian canoes. Traffic is carried on entirely by water. On every side Indians are sculling and paddling canoes and punts, filled with flowers and vegetable products,

on their way to the markets in Mexico City. Indian women are in evidence also. Canoes propelled by them are little, floating lunch counters. Some of the brown-skinned Hebes specialized by cooking tortillas and enchiladas, which they sold, piping hot, from the sheet-iron top of a little charcoal stove. Others offered cabrito with their tortillas. A tortilla is a delicious pancake, made by grinding corn which has been put through a process which turns it into hominy. The hominy paste is patted out into a pancake and baked on a hot sheet of iron. An enchilada is a tortilla in which a filling of chopped meat, highly seasoned with red pepper and garlic, is laid and the pancake rolled into a strip. With a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese over the roll, the enchilada is ready to eat. It is very appetizing if one can overcome his prejudice against the way it is made.

Women grinding corn and performing other domestic duties became familiar sights along the canal banks in Mexico. Brown babies are in evidence everywhere, many of them carrying little bouquets in their small, moist hands. The "eyes" of Xuchimilco, the location of which forms the objective point of excursionists, are two springs bubbling up in the lake that furnish the water for the canal. An old superstition of the natives was that luck came to the person who succeeded in throwing a coin into the water

(Continued on page 162.)

National Political Vaudeville

Woodrow Wilson, the Champion Sidestepper and Lightning Change Artist, Flops Again.—When will the Congressional Gallery Applause Performers Get Down to Real Work?

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly



CARMI A. THOMPSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who displayed remarkable diplomatic skill in Mexico.



COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY,
Who discovered Woodrow Wilson as a presidential candidate, but who at Wilson's request has ceased to advocate his claims.



COLONEL HENRY WATTERSON,
Who accuses Woodrow Wilson of ingratitude towards his former zealous advocate Colonel George Harvey, editor of "Harper's Weekly."



THEODORE L. WEED,
Who was recently appointed by the Postmaster-General as director of Postal Savings Banks.

WHEN Woodrow Wilson, candidate for President, faced the members of the National Press Club of Washington and glibly confessed having expressed the desire not long ago to "knock Bryan into a cocked hat," and then blandly smiled it all away with the statement that "it is not a disgrace to change one's mind," a smile spread over the faces of the listeners that has now reached a loud guffaw. About the Capitol every one is wondering if the man who found it no disgrace to coldly turn down Colonel Harvey, his discoverer and the steadfast friend who *made* him, to turn a somersault on Bryan, to repudiate a past denunciation of the initiative, referendum and recall, is apt to change his mind about the Carnegie pension, or if he will change his mind about his present utterances in the event of his nomination, and if, in the event of his election, he will change his mind about the things he says during the campaign. A prominent Democratic Senator, discussing the facility and grace with which the "learned educator," as Bryan called him, changes his mind, suggested in a private conversation the other day that Wilson, the present-day radical, must also have changed his mind on the fundamentals of politics since he "wrote his Toryesque history of the American people." Every one agrees that as a changer of mind there are few finer artists on the political vaudeville circuit. But is he a man?

Why Waste the Time?

Congress could as well convene in January as meet to idle for a month or more, as has been done this session. It is primarily a tariff Congress. Up to the end of the third week in the new year, the Ways and Means Committee has not completed the draft of a single tariff measure. Nothing has been done toward revising the tariff, aside from the preliminary consideration of the question in committee, which could have been done fully as well before Congress convened. The working hours of the first month of Congress should be interesting reading to the average busy man, the citizen who must make every hour count.

RECORD OF CONGRESS.

Senate	House
Met 12 noon	December 4th, Monday
Adjourned 12:17	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Adjourned 2:18
Adj. 3:12	Met 12 noon
Not in session	Adj. 2
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 2:57	Adj. 2:35
Not in session	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:50	Adj. 4:42
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:30	Adj. 5:03
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:35	Adj. 6:00
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:40	Adj. 6:30
Not in session	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:30	Adj. 5:44
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:30	Adj. 9:52
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:35	Adj. 6:46
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:40	Adj. 4:40
Not in session	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:40	Adj. 4:43
Not in session	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:11	Adj. 6:35
Met 12 noon	Met 12 noon
Adj. 7:25	Adj. 12:39
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 4:05	Adj. 3:38
Met 12 noon	Met 12 noon
Adj. 2:35	Adj. 5:45
Met 12 noon	Met 12 noon
Adj. 2:35	Adj. 2:32
(December 21st to January 3rd. Christmas holidays—Neither the Senate nor House in session.)	
Met 12 noon	January 3rd, Wednesday
Adj. 12:33	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 4:56	Adj. 1:11
Not in session	Met 12 noon
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:40	Adj. 12:46
Not in session	Not in session
Not in session	In session for memorial services
Met 2	Met 12 noon
Adj. 3:40	Adj. 5:03

It costs the nation thousands of dollars every day

Congress is in session. That body should give the people a fair return for the enormous expenditure.

A New Diplomat.

For several years work has been going slowly or at a standstill on the dike work which has been attempted in lower California—that is, across the Mexican lines. Some two or three years ago the Colorado River overflowed its banks just across the Mexican border, inundating many thousand acres of the best land of the lower Imperial valley in California and threatening to ruin the entire area. At that time Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 to build the necessary dikes and defenses against the refractory river, to confine it to its old channel and relieve the impending danger. It was necessary to act at once to relieve the red-tape tie-up which blocked affairs recently. Carmi A. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, suggested to Secretary Fisher that, though things had lagged for months, he believed that if he went to Mexico something could be started. A few days later found Mr. Thompson in the presence of the Mexican secretary of the interior, in Mexico City. The latter believed the matter could be attended to in a week or so.

"But I have less than two days," protested Mr. Thompson. "I leave for the United States to-morrow night at six o'clock."

The Mexican secretary didn't believe that such an important transaction could be accomplished in that short time. Mr. Thompson did. There were taxicabs and everything else brought into play which meant for a speedy settlement. Delay meant thousands of dollars' loss to our government. For several hours it looked as if Mr. Thompson had undertaken more than he could finish. He hardly stopped for meals. He caught his train by a hair. But, once aboard, he was able to put off a wire to Secretary Fisher to say that highly satisfactory results had been obtained from the Mexican secretary of the interior, that instructions had been sent by telegram to permit resumption of work and that construction machinery was to be brought over under bond on application (without duty).

Remember Oregon.

Irrigation is a subject which does not interest the Easterner, but in other sections, particularly the West, it is a serious and vital matter which everybody discusses. The all-powerful Oregon Development League, by arousing its affiliated commercial clubs, has put the question squarely up to President Taft as to whether or not Oregon shall have any share of the reclamation appropriation before 1915, or whether any additional reclamation work shall be done in Oregon before that time. If the facts presented are correct, Oregon has a pretty good case against the government. Oregon has contributed \$9,400,000 to the reclamation fund, while five other Western States have contributed but \$10,290,000. In the matter of expenditures, Oregon has been allowed but \$3,200,000, or something like four per cent. of the total expenditures in the past, while in these five States \$34,135,000, or about fifty per cent. of the total amount, has been spent. If Oregon is not allowed the West Umatilla project, it will get nothing until 1915, and there is no assurance that it will get anything at that time. Let us hope that Oregon may receive its just share of the appropriation and speedily.

A Postal Savings Bank Director.

It is not always the rule that the government service proves a field of golden opportunity to the young man, but every now and then some one makes a conspicuous and meritorious advance. Theodore L. Weed, who has been appointed by the Postmaster-General to direct the affairs of our rapidly growing chain of postal savings banks, has won a promotion which is worth while. Those institutions already number "ward" of five thousand, and they will soon be increased to ten times that number. The banks are doing a business of a million dollars a

day. Mr. Weed was formerly chief clerk of the Post-office Department. His salary as director of postal savings banks is \$5,000 a year.

Early Again Declared a Leper.

Although the fact has been closely guarded, it was learned that John R. Early, whose case has probably been discussed more than that of any other living man, has again been declared a leper. Dr. Wilson, the city bacteriologist of Tacoma, Wash., has reported to the Bureau of Pensions in Washington that a test showed enormous numbers of closely grouped red rods in the so-called leper cells and stated, "I think beyond doubt these are leprosy bacilli, and hence the man is a leper." So Early's name has been restored to the pension rolls. He is now drawing thirty dollars a month. He is not in confinement, but lives in a little house in the woods with his wife and three children. Early first began to be examined and discussed after he had served in the United States army in the Philippines back in 1907.

World Peace.

For the purpose of educating the educated to the importance of world peace, free lectures upon the subject have been arranged for about thirty leading Southern colleges by Dr. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education. It is his theory that, before any great movement can attain the highest ultimate success, it must have the support of those who teach and lead the people. The lectures have been arranged for delivery before some twenty thousand young college men and women, who are soon to be numbered among the school teachers and intellectual and political leaders of their communities.

The Needed Day of Rest.

THE Sunday amusement solution of Governor Osborn, of Michigan, will be acceptable neither to liberalists nor to the Christian Church. In a letter to *Liberty*, a publication that advocates religious freedom, the Governor champions Sunday amusements, either conducted or carefully supervised by the municipality, with the proviso that no one be permitted to attend a Sunday theater or other amusement place without a ticket certifying he had attended church or Sunday school that day. Those who in the name of liberty have scant respect for sacred days would not desire liberty at such a price, nor would the church value support so induced. If Sunday amusements are essential to the physical and moral well-being of hard-working people, they should enjoy them without the arbitrary condition of church attendance. If, on the other hand, such a drift is inconsistent with the highest and best use of Sunday, the church cannot accept the sop offered by the Governor of Michigan.

"To give respite, change and amusement to those who work all week at confining occupations" is the basis of the argument for a secularized Sunday. But upon those who would be compelled to provide Sunday amusements a fresh burden of toil would be saddled. Thousands would thus be tied to a seven-day week of labor. Intelligent workingmen, however, are recognizing the injustice that will be done to the working class by making Sunday a day of sport and recreation.

Every person should have the opportunity for recreation, pure and simple. The growing custom of the Saturday half holiday fills this need. There should be also one day for rest and worship. Sunday offers that. Its preservation cannot be too zealously guarded. John Mitchell has said that labor wanted one day in seven and that it did not make much difference to him what day it was. On the first proposition the church stands with Mr. Mitchell, but the second statement it would as emphatically amend. It does make some difference what day is the day of rest. Wherever possible, that day for all workers should be Sunday.

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The Curious Wild Tribes of the Philippines

BY FORREST CLARK



THE STRANGE DANCE OF THE KALINGAS.

Many musicians in a circle playing on tom-toms suspended from handles made of human jaw bones. Men and women dancers form opposite lines.

CLARK



CONSTABULARIES DANCING.

These are native soldier-police who keep their fellows in order. They wear scant uniforms. As they dance they beat tom-toms.



TINGIAN MEN COOKING A MEAL.

The members of this tribe are among the most uncouth savages in the Philippines, and are much given to the wearing of ornaments.

CLARK



YOUNG TINGIAN CHIEF.

He wears a head collar and a scarf profusely decorated with coins and has an effeminate appearance.



TYPICAL MORO MARKET.

This is a trading scene at Damsalan, Mindanao. The Moros are the most intractable people in the Philippines.

THIBAULT



TINGIAN WOMEN.

The distinctive feature of their attire is the many strings of beads closely wound around their arms.

CLARK

HERE are many strange, uncivilized people among the Asiatic-Americans of the Philippine Islands. The wild men of the great island of Luzon may be divided into seven different tribes, known as the Ilongots, Ifugao, Bontoc-Igorots, Lepanto-Igorots, Kalingas, Tingians and Negritos. These people have not yet felt the influence of civilization and retain their ancient customs, dress and manner of living. They can be reached only by a long, horseback journey through mountains which, on the western slopes, are covered with tropical jungle, and, on the eastern, with open pine forests. The five articles in greatest demand among these savages are salt, matches, beads, red or blue cloth and brass wire; but looking glasses, small bells, sea shells and white horsehair are also greatly prized by them. For these things they will exchange chickens, eggs, camotes (a sort of native sweet potato) and rice, their principal products.

The Tingians are a very uncouth tribe of savages. Their head-women have their arms almost completely covered with strings of beads, wound so as to form beautiful and striking designs. A long, heavy string of beads is also twisted around the hair and hangs down the back like a braid. The skirt of these head-women is white, with a blue border, and the waist is of light yellow. They smoke pipes of solid silver, ornamented with bangles, in the bowls of which pieces of cigar are inserted.

The typical young Tingian chieftain wears a stiff collar of beads and gayly colored calico shirt, over which is a sort of scarf trimmed with many silver coins. The members of this tribe are very fond of silver. They make a large number of finger rings from silver coins, and each man usually has from five to ten of these rings about his person, but not necessarily on his fingers.

The Tingians are fond of a peculiar dance. The music is produced by beating with the palms of the hands on "gansas," or tom-toms. The dancers, a man and a woman, with arms outstretched, circle about each other in a spiral, the man pursuing the woman with a quick, jerky step. As they approach the center of the spiral, he suddenly swoops upon her, when she always eludes him by suddenly darting out of his reach.

The Kalingas, like all wild people, are extremely fond of ornamentation. They wear earrings made of gold, silver, brass or copper, suspended by small strings of beads which go around the ear instead of through it. Earrings of gold are worth from one to two "carabao" (the "carabao" is a water buffalo, and is used for all heavy draft work in the Philippines), while a pair made of brass may be purchased for a dollar. Sometimes large pieces of mother-of-pearl are attached to the earring. One man seen by the writer wore an ornate necklace constructed of pieces of a blue porcelain plate. He had armlets

made of wild boar tusks, and bracelets of coiled brass wire. On his head were two plumes of chicken feathers, dyed red and black, with white tips. These plumes are worn by the men on all festive occasions. The colors are sometimes yellow and black. The men wear curious little hats on the back of the head. These hats are covered with a design in beads of various colors.

In their dances the Kalingas sometimes have as many as twenty musicians in a single circle. The musicians play upon "gansas," suspended from handles made of human jawbones. Instead of using the bare hands, like the Tingians, they beat upon the "gansas" with a sort of drumstick. The girls form a line opposite the men, dancing with arms alternately outstretched and resting on their hips. The men, who are intently engaged in playing and dancing at the same time, do not (apparently) deign to look at the maidens. One of the most interesting scenes to be witnessed among the wild peoples is the constabulary soldiers dancing. These are the native soldier-police. They wear, in addition to the uniform cap and blouse, the native gee-string and hip-bag. On the island of Mindanao and on other islands dwell the Moros, the most difficult to manage of all our wild wards in the Philippines. There have been many fights between them and the American soldiers, and lately it was found necessary to compel them to surrender their weapons to the military authorities.

When the Skater Is in Danger on Thin Ice



IMPERILED SKATER SEEKING SAFETY.
Crawling along the weak ice and removing his coat as he proceeds.



TRYING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH RESCUERS.
Sprawled out and reaching forth his coat towards helping hands.



NEEDS A LONGER "LIFE LINE."
Decides to use his stick to supplement his coat and bring rescue nearer.



HIS CHANCES OF RESCUE IMPROVED.
Reaching with coat fastened to stick towards the living chain pushing out from shore.

THESE pictures show in a graphic way what presence of mind and the ingenuity that may be exercised in that mental state will achieve when a skater finds himself in danger on thin ice. Many fatal accidents may be averted by the very simple action suggested in these illustrations. Excitement in such an emergency generally leads to serious results, while coolness and the exercise of common sense will bring one threatened out of danger. One in a predicament like that illustrated almost invariably attracts the attention of persons on shore who can render assistance,

and what both the one threatened and those who may aid him should do in such an emergency is here clearly set forth. In the first picture the boy realizes that the ice is giving way under him. He throws himself prostrate and begins the exercise of his wits. If he can make sure of a stick, it will help him, as suggested; if not, his coat will serve. If he can use both a stick and his coat, as indicated, he can reach further for assistance. The whole operation is as simple as it is effective. If these pictures are carefully studied, the result will be the saving of many lives.



HOW THE RESCUERS GET TO WORK.
Two links in the living chain which slides out from shore and rescues the imperiled skater.

PHOTOS BY V. PRESS BUREAU

Traps for Women Who Try to Make a Living

By I. F. FERRIS

THE WOMAN who permits a female canvasser to sell her anything whatsoever usually has an instinctive feeling, before the goods are even tried, that they will be found practically valueless. And this feeling is the result of her past experience with almost everything which she has purchased from those who sell goods from house to house and from door to door.

"Why is it," asked a woman whose kindness persistently overcame her experience, "that when I purchase anything from one of the women who ring the bell of my flat, it is always a fake? The most of them are refined women, who plainly show that they are unused to canvassing or, indeed, to business of any sort. I cannot think that these women designedly use their low-toned speech, well-chosen language, their ladylike appearance simply as tools to aid deception."

The reason for the condition that perplexed this housekeeper was that these canvassers are themselves deceived in regard to the goods which they are to try to sell. They are at the mercy of those who, understanding their circumstances thoroughly, use them as a means of disposing of dishonest merchandise made especially for that very purpose. Quite as culpable is the manufacturer's knowledge that in using these canvassers in that way he is destroying the possibility of their selling honest goods thereafter.

The so-called and so-labeled "beeswax pads" which they sell for cleaning flatirons will turn out to be pads of plain sand, but the purchaser cannot see this through the cotton cover and does not realize it until attempt is made to put the article into use. The needles placed on a gaudily lithographed card

bearing a name nearly the same as that of a standard brand will bend readily between your fingers and a large proportion of them will be found to be without eyes. The assorted pins are without points and double up when you try to force them into any fabric more substantial than mosquito netting. The "scholar's companions" that attract the eyes of your children and tempt the dimes from your pocket contain lead pencils with cracked leads, slate pencils that scratch and cut instead of making marks, and pens that possess a fatal facility for emptying their entire contents at every touch and are productive only of blots.

The woman who is forced to make an attempt to earn her own living and who has had no training in any specific line turns inevitably to selling goods of some sort. She realizes that going from house to house selling household trifles requires practically no experience and will tax only her patience and bodily strength. Furthermore, she knows that all her acquaintances will buy from her out of a desire to help her along.

It is upon just this acquaintanceship that the manufacturer of dishonest goods is calculating. He knows that, no matter how abominable is the product that he puts into the hands of the "lady canvassers," each of them will be able to sell her own line of acquaintances once around, and that is all he expects. He has no idea that any of them will be able to build up a permanent trade for his goods. In fact, he knows that after these women have sold their acquaintances bogus goods once or twice, the friendship will cease.

He also knows, so long as he keeps on advertising under the catch headings of "Light and profitable work in your home circle," "Good money for your leisure hours at home," "Work at home; no experience needed," "Lady managers wanted on salary, each locality," that for every disheartened and disappointed woman who drops out, he will add a new recruit who will pay him from two to twenty dollars for an "outfit" composed of the sort of goods that can never be sold a second time to the same person.

To the offer of a salary for managing a local branch of the advertiser's business is attached a very stout and long string. It is carefully explained to the applicant in correspondence that, before she can train others and supervise their work intelligently, she must have a little experience of her own. Any intelligent woman knows this to be essential, and when she is promised that her period of probation will be made as short as possible and that she will be appointed a "field superintendent" at the earliest moment reasonable, she sends along her money for a "branch office outfit" that differs from the "agent's outfit" only in the essentials of being larger and more expensive. The bait that is usually dangled seductively is the statement that "the number of branch office outfits to be sold in each State is limited." It is limited—limited to the full number of applicants.

A young married woman, whose husband's resources had diminished, forcing him into a position that paid just enough to cover their food, decided to do her share of the money earning until fortune should show a more smiling face. She had never

(Continued on page 160.)

"THE BUT

play from feminine position in which she knows that she can breathe, intellectually a butterfly say that it is losing a hand that she means I am sure Peggy, literally a ga and play them are in it to reality.

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New Plays in Broadway Theaters

By HARRIET QUIMBY



"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL," AT 39TH STREET THEATER. WHITE
Charles Quartermaine, Olive Temple, Madge Titherage and Evelyn Beerbohm, four of the principals
who help to make a success of this interesting drama.



EDDY FOY,
In "Over the River," a lively
musical comedy, at the
Globe Theater.



ALLA NAZIMOVA AND FRANK GILMORE,
In the "Marionettes."



ALLA NAZIMOVA AND CHARLES BALSAR,
In the "Marionettes."



CHAPINE,
The clever little prima donna in
"The Rose of Panama," at
Daly's Theater.

"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL," AT THE THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATER.

THE Butterfly on the Wheel is a play which should interest women more than men, although both seem to enjoy it. However, I am sure that they see the play from decidedly different viewpoints. The feminine mind is more apt to understand the situation in which the Butterfly finds herself. A woman knows that it is as natural for her to coquet as to breathe. She may be a perfectly good woman—an intellectual wonder or a militant suffragette—she is a butterfly at heart, just the same. I do not mean to say that all women or even many women would risk losing a husband's respect or the respect of the world that she might satisfy her instinct for coquetry; but I am sure that all women easily understand how Peggy, little Puritan at heart, loved to play the dangerous game of flirtation. Men love the game, too, and play it enthusiastically; but even the best of them are apt to misjudge the woman who indulges in it to extremes, however innocent she may be in reality. It is just this point, admirably illustrated by the clever English actress, Madge Titherage, that makes "The Butterfly on the Wheel" an absorbingly interesting entertainment.

The little Butterfly of the playwright's imagination gets herself separated from the rest of her party and with her admirer takes the wrong train. She knows that she is not doing right, but she does not realize how her prank may be looked upon by the man with whom she is flirting or by her husband and friends. She is indiscreet almost to the point of condemnation. She willingly and gayly eats a tete-a-tete midnight supper with the man, but when he asks her to elope with him her womanliness asserts itself. She shudders at the thought of being unfaithful to the husband who trusts her. She realizes that she has played the game too far. She is frightened. The audience knows that she is innocent of actual wrong. This knowledge lends intense interest to the court scene where the little Butterfly is haled a year after her offense. The merciless, cross-questioning lawyers turn the most harmless action of the Butterfly into a premeditated bit of wantonness. Everything in connection with the flirtation which has afforded her such entertainment helps to prove her guilt.

Even the woman herself is powerless to prove her innocence. She can only reiterate that she has done no wrong. The most blase in the audience feel a sense of relief that the husband finally believes and forgives the Butterfly. Happy conclusions may not be "the mirror held up to nature," they may not be artistic, but the majority of theater-goers like them, just the same.

FASHIONS ON THE STAGE.

We quickly become accustomed to the change in fashions. We go from full skirts with ruffles to sheaths and hobble. After the first surprise passes, we become accustomed to the change, and after a short time we begin to notice that, unless a woman recognizes the new wrinkle in extreme or modified form, she seems old-fashioned. The corsetless figure is now the vogue. Prominent women players whose avoidropous will permit have for several months been exploiting the latest fashion decree. On the slender figure the stayless gown is artistic and delightful. Chorus girls, never slow to adopt a fashion which tends to enhance their charms, have abandoned the whalebone steel waist confiners. I noticed at the Winter Garden that none of the chorus girls was corseted. The effect was rather odd, but not displeasing. The latter part of the same evening I dropped in to see the last act of another musical entertainment—one that has been on the boards for several months. Here the chorus was pinched in at the waist. The first impression registered on my brain was, How old-fashioned they look!

"ELEVATING A HUSBAND," AT THE LIBERTY.

It doesn't take much to make people laugh. Nothing is more foolish than a minstrel show, but nothing more popular. "Elevating a Husband," Louis Mann's new play at the Liberty, is called a "domestic comedy drama." The audience appeared to enjoy the entertainment and pleased Mr. Mann so much that, when called before the curtain on the second night's performance, he ventured to refer to the drama as a "hit." It did not make a hit with me. It was amateurish, badly played and greatly overdone. Perhaps I am too seasoned a theater-goer to appreciate the rank and noisy humor of such a farce. It seemed utterly absurd that some things depicted in

this comedy-drama could ever happen. The plays that please most are those that are human. Your interest must be entirely absorbed and you must become a part of the performance. There is nothing real about "Elevating a Husband." It is impossible to concede that in a palatial drawing-room professional and highly educated gentlemen should hover over the punch bowl until they become maudlin and incoherent. Nor is it conceivable that a contemptible cur, lifted from poverty by a friendly hand, should deliberately seek the ruin of his benefactor and confess his purpose to destroy the bliss of the latter's household. The play centers around *Charlie Sample*, an uncouth character. He amasses riches from five-cent stores, marries a poor girl in a boarding house, fails to satisfy her social ambitions and is ruined by a fellow boarder whom he had trusted. *Charlie* goes back to his old boarding house, becomes reconciled to his wife, who discloses to him that a remnant of his fortune still remains. I hope none of my readers who enjoys rough-house farces, with a good actor like Louis Mann doing his best to save the situation, will stay away from the Liberty because of what I have said. But those who look for a finished performance in a carefully completed, well-thought-out, coherent and cohesive drama, and want to do something else besides laugh, will agree with me.

"WHITE MAGIC," AT THE CRITERION.

Unless on shipboard, comfortably tucked in a steamer chair, with nothing else to do, who wants to watch the progress of a rather foolish flirtation of a foolish couple? To listen from an orchestra chair to a cut-and-dried dialogue between a young man and a young woman, both representing commonplace types of humanity, is, or was to me at least, decidedly stupid. I have never read David Graham Phillip's story from which the so-called play, "White Magic," is evolved. After seeing the dramatization, I don't think I ever will. *Rix*, daughter of a self-made millionaire, is the heroine of the romance. The role is played by Gertrude Elliott. She makes all of the part that can possibly be made, and my criticism of the play does not include the performance of Miss Elliott, nor does it include Julian L'Estrange or Ben Johnson. The latter, as the millionaire father of

(Continued on page 162.)



PURE AIR MAKES STUDY EASY.
Young New Yorkers at school on the breeze-swept roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic.



A FLOATING HOSPITAL-SCHOOL.
Open-windowed ferryboat on the East River, New York, used for the care and education of consumptive children.



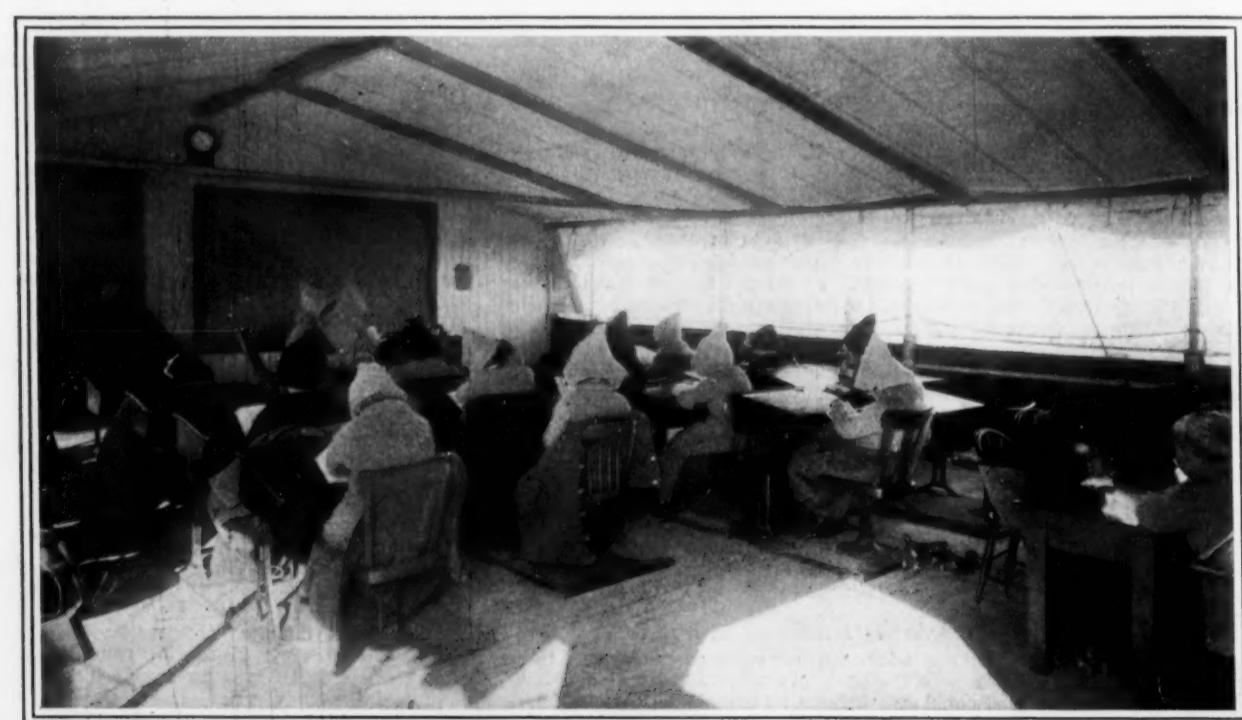
FRIEND OF CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS.
Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, one of the social leaders of Chicago, one of the children she is devoted to.



SCHOOL IN THE SNOW FOR THE AFFLUENT.
Private establishment in the exclusive Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia patronized by the children of the well-to-do.



A LESSON IN THE SEA.
Open air school for puny children provided by educational author



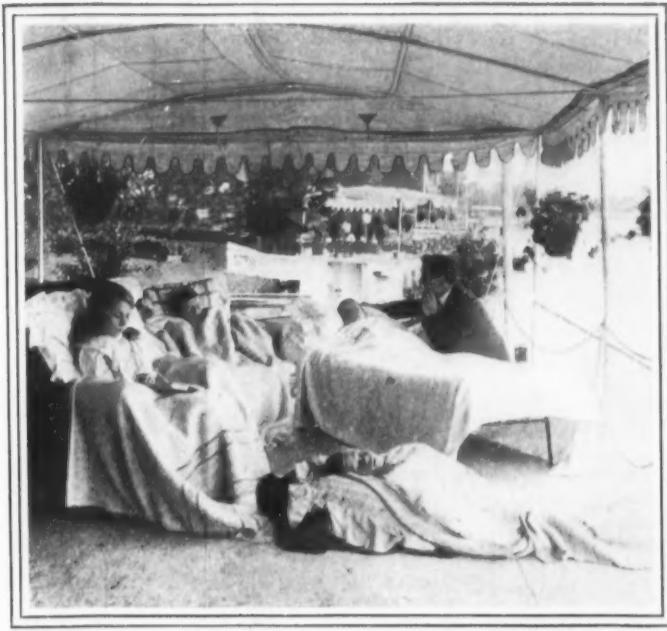
MAKING THE CHILDREN OF WEALTH HARDY.
Warmly clad pupils from homes of the well-to-do studying in the open air at the Horace Mann School, New York.



TAKING THE AIR CURE.
Youthful inmates of the Presbyterian Home, New York, study new vigor from the atmosphere.



FRIEND OF SCHOOLS. Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, one of the social leaders of Chicago, who is a friend of the children in the Ghetto to which she is devoted.



THE HOUSEBOAT AS A SANITARIUM. BROWN BROTHERS
One of the pleasure craft on the Thames, Eng., occupied by delicate children. Similar boats are used for the same purpose on the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey.



NO LACK OF VENTILATION HERE. BROWN BROTHERS
How Montclair, N. J., provides for the education of its weakly children.



A LESSON IN THE SEA. BROWN BROTHERS
children provided by the educational authorities at Mablethorpe, Eng.



A VITALIZING PLAYGROUND. BROWN BROTHERS
Happy youngsters playing "Ring Around the Rosy" in the Roof Garden of the Phipps Apartment House, New York.



TAKING THE AIR CURE. BROWN BROTHERS
of the Presbyterian Church in New York, studying and inhaling new vigor from the atmosphere.



A WINTER SIESTA. SCHMIDT
"Eskimo" class of Cincinnati's roof garden school for anemic children taking a noonday sleep.

Development of a Great Industry

By MURIEL BAILEY



WHERE THE POWDER BUSINESS WAS MANAGED.
Office building of the Du Pont Powder Company, at Wilmington, Del., occupied from 1891 to 1903.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS,
A distinguished refugee from France and
founder of the Du Pont Powder Company.



FORMER OFFICE OF THE NOTED POWDER COMPANY.
Quaint stone building occupied for administrative purposes in
the year 1835.

After a century of business success—a steady, upward growth of one hundred years, accomplished by the continuous industry of generation after generation—one of the oldest and best known institutions in the land has been ordered segregated by the courts under the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is not the first to have been so treated, but it is the greatest from the point of age and is not a combination in restraint of trade. There is, too, that sense of ingratitude on the part of the country and the administration which adds to the injustice of the proceedings.

At sunrise on January 1st, 1800, a storm-beaten sailing vessel, its ice and snow covered rigging sparkling in the reluctant rays of a winter sun, dropped anchor off Bergen Point, N. J. It had been a desperately hard journey, even for those days of primitive navigation. For three months the brig had breasted storm after storm—had been damaged and repaired—and had still kept on in a steady endeavor to reach the westward land of liberty. Provisions had run low. Passengers and crew had shared alike, and, when the final distribution of food was made, each one knew that the small portion given must suffice until land was reached, else death from starvation would result. The staves of the barrels that had been filled with meat for the voyage were boiled for the making of soup. Everything that could help to sustain life was guarded with even greater care than was exercised by the anxious lookout who watched for the first glimpse of land and life.

Among these belated passengers was a family of French Huguenots, whose heads, by edict, should have been among those of many noble families who had been guillotined in the fearful French Revolution, which lasted from 1793 to 1799.

The head of the family was Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, a famous French political economist, the author of many books, a close friend of Turgot and Vergennes and a disciple of Quesney. With him were his wife, Marie Louise Le Dee de Rencourt, and their two sons. The elder was Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours, a member of the French Diplomatic Corps, who had been secretary of the French legation at Charleston from 1787 to 1789. His wife was Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport, daughter of Gabriel Renee Louis de la Fitte, Marquis de Pelleport. They had two sons, Charles Irene, who had been born at Charleston, and Samuel Francis, afterward the Admiral Du Pont of the United States navy who opened fire on Fort Sumter in the Civil War. The younger son, Eleuthere Irene Du Pont de Nemours, had also with him his wife, Sophie Madeline Dalmas, and their children.

Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, although noted for his liberal views and democratic tendencies, had nevertheless been personal guard of Louis XVI, and when the mob stormed the palace at the Tuilleries, had helped to defend him and save his life for the time. Eleuthere Irene was thrown into the Bastille and ordered guillotined. He made arrangements with his keeper to tack the red-rag signal on the inside instead of the outside of his door, and when the guards came through to gather as many of the guillotine's victims as the tumbrels could accommodate, he was left behind and was reported executed. The Bastile fell and many political prisoners, among them Eleuthere Irene Du Pont de Nemours, escaped.

Their property swept away, the times too turbulent for safety, Pierre Samuel Du Pont and his two sons decided to leave their native land and make the United States their future home. While visiting in Massachusetts, looking carefully over the different colonies for a permanent location and occupation, a hunting trip was planned. Eleuthere Irene Du Pont, noting the poor quality of powder for the flintlock, mentioned the fact to his host and was informed that



OLDEST POWDER MILL IN AMERICA.
Ancient structure erected on the banks of the Brandywine River near Wilmington, Del., in 1802, by E. I. Du Pont.



COOPERATIVE PRESS
J. COLEMAN DU PONT,
President of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours
Powder Company, one of the leading powder
producers of the world.

it was the best that could be obtained in America. Then and there young Du Pont decided to go into the business of powder making. He wrote to his friend, Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, for advice. Jefferson was enthusiastic over the suggestion and urged Mr. Du Pont to settle near Monticello, Va. But Mr. Du Pont was unused to slavery and slave labor, and, coming farther north, after much consideration selected a place on the banks of the Brandywine, five or six miles outside of Wilmington, Del., and there he built his powder mills.

He returned to France, the revolution being over, in order to buy machinery, and brought with him on his return a full equipment, mechanics and complete plans for his mill. This mill was erected in 1802 and started that year to make powder and has been making it ever since, excepting during times of rebuilding after explosions.

In those days the chief use of powder was for killing men and game. The Du Pont de Nemours plant took orders from the government for its needs in its very beginning, and from then until to-day—ever

since 1802—the government has bought powder from no concerns saving those controlled by the Du Pont de Nemours family. The government, however, has now two plants of its own where government powder is made with machinery designed and patented by the Du Pont de Nemours Company. The plans for the government plants are copied from the Du Pont plants, but the government has never paid any royalty. The Du Ponts have always believed the government entitled to anything in their power to give it.

For many years the Du Pont de Nemours family were the only powder-making company in the United States. They have always led in the explosives business. They first introduced dynamite into this country and first gave to the nation a reliable smokeless powder. As time went on and the country developed westward, the Du Ponts developed with it and took their trend that way. The first powder delivered at Pittsburgh was hauled there in an ox cart. At that time the Du Ponts were offered one-half the ground upon which Cincinnati is built to deliver one cart load to that city.

It was their custom, when going into a new field, to take with them local people and to employ local capital—sometimes to a greater amount than fifty per cent. of the required sum. They gave the company a local name, gave to local interests official positions and made them responsible for the sales end of the enterprise, but always took charge of and looked after the manufacturing end themselves.

The Du Pont boys, fresh from college, from generation to generation, have been brought up side by side with the workmen in the powder mills—laboring from early morning until late at night—employing hand as well as head. And a stranger, entering the Du Pont works, could not distinguish the members of the family from the regular employees.

After about fifty years had passed, the Du Ponts became interested in the Hazard Powder Company, and later on they very naturally took up other interests. When requested to take all of the stock of the Hazard Company, the Du Ponts did so, thereby holding two complete companies under their own control. Later they purchased sixty-six per cent. of the Oriental Company. The next powder company in size was the Laflin & Rand Powder Company. In the early seventies, by mutual consent, the Du Ponts became partners in this company. These three companies—the Du Pont, Hazard, Laflin & Rand—contributed to the dynamite business when it started in proportion to the relative size of the individual companies, and so close was the relationship that, on the death or retirement of the president of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, a Du Pont man succeeded him. All this time the Du Ponts worked constantly in their mills, looking after the manufacturing end, watching the safety of their employees and always keeping others outside of the family in the offices away from the plants.

During the period in the United States business history when pools were the fashion, the Du Ponts were members of various explosive pools. Through their partnership and ownership in other companies, they were generally able to control the entire pools, in which there were some companies not connected in the slightest degree with the Du Pont Company.

Early in 1902 the head of the Du Pont de Nemours Company died. Other members of the family had been kept so closely occupied in the making of explosives that they were entirely unacquainted with the commercial end of a business which had grown to such proportions as had the Du Pont de Nemours Company. It therefore came about that, after one hundred years, three of the younger members of the family, two of them not connected with the concern, but who have a good general commercial training,

(Continued on page 156.)

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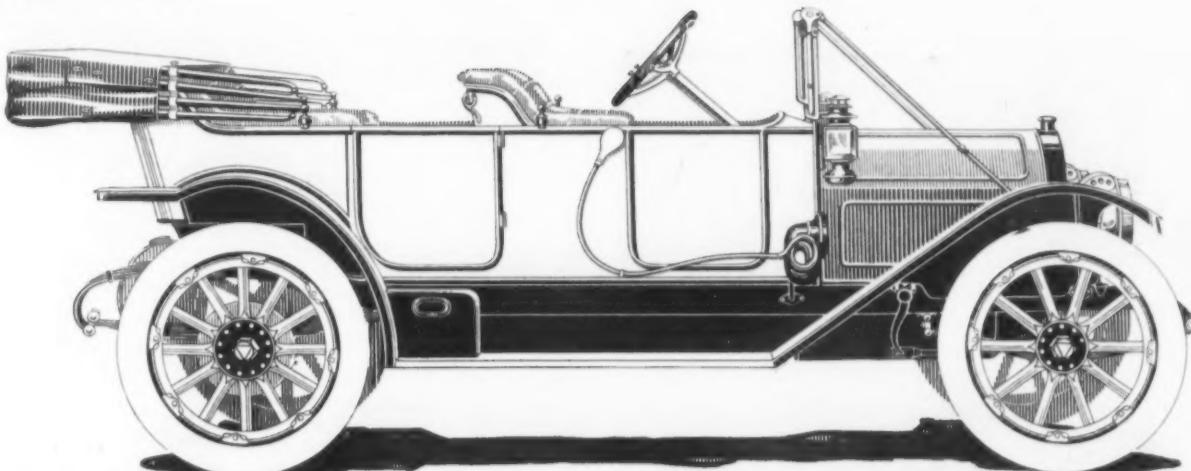
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The price for either of three models—Touring, five-passenger—Torpedo, four-passenger, or Roadster, two-passenger—is \$1600. Not a cent more is needed to equip either car before it is ready for use, for top, "Disco" Self-Starter, Demountable rims, BIG tires, fore-doors, windshield, large gas tank, magneto—dual ignition system—and all things usually listed as extras are included. Write for illustrations showing how the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33" is simpler than any other car.

Avoid Loss Through Motor Car Depreciation

Millions of dollars are lost every year through motor car depreciation. Depreciation, tho', does not result so much from wear as from advancement and improvements made in other cars.

If you choose wisely you can avoid taking a loss on the car you buy.

As startling as this statement seems, you can appreciate its accuracy by recalling the cars of three and four years ago.

You probably do not know of a single car of that date that is utterly useless now.

Cars that today will not bring a tenth of what they cost three years ago are still giving good service.

They are practically as good as new, so far as road performance is concerned.

But they are out-of-date. No one wants them and so they have depreciated in value.

You Can Avoid Loss

You can avoid such an experience with the car you buy now, if you consider that fact as you should.

Most of the cars offered as 1912 models are little different from what they were years ago.

Of course, the bodies are different. They have fore-doors. They are painted differently, but the motors are still complicated with the same jumbled mass of exposed rods, wires and mechanism.

They are still just as inaccessible. They have just as many parts to wear and to get out of adjustment and to interfere with the free access to other parts.

These cars may have improvised methods for protecting the bearings from sand and dust. Perhaps some improve-

ment has been made in the way of quieting the car. But taken part by part and detail by detail, there has not been the marked advancement that you would naturally expect.

This you can confirm by comparing the present models of any such cars with the models of the same make of two and three years ago.

When you have done that and have become familiar to a degree with the usual type of construction, make a similar examination of the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33."

But How Different Here

Those things that are so prominent in the manner in which they litter up the chassis, the exposed parts, the confusion of rods and wires are entirely lacking in the HUDSON "33."

Simplicity is the trend and goal of all engineering.

Every designer is doing his utmost to reduce the number of parts. The result will be simpler cars in the future than we have known in the past.

Howard E. Coffin, long recognized as America's foremost engineer, has led in the development of simplicity. That is why his latest car, the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33" has approximately 1000 fewer parts than has any other automobile.

As you check over these features of the HUDSON "33" with other cars—it makes little difference what car—you will see wherein Mr. Coffin has progressed beyond other engineers.

Are Following His Example

As you look at the 1912 models of some cars and compare them with their 1911 models, you will recognize how Mr. Coffin's ideas have been followed. This shows that he is setting the pace which is affecting the values of many cars.

There is one certain way in which you can avoid the usual loss of depreciation. All admit the HUDSON "33" to have features which will characterize other cars two and three years hence. If you buy a car now that does not possess these advantages, it becomes out-of-date as soon as they are adopted. The value is already depreciated because the HUDSON "33" now has the features which others do not possess.

The way to make a safe purchase is to get a New Self-Starting HUDSON "33." Appearance is quite as important as are the mechanical details. That adds still another reason why you should choose the "One advanced car in three years," for it is famed for its beauty and the completeness of its equipment.

See the Triangle on the Radiator.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7228 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

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More than three-fourths of the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33"'s that we can build this year have already been sold to individual buyers.

Last year we were oversold by more than 2,000 cars.

Thousands who will want the HUDSON "33" this year must be disappointed. We cannot supply all. So act quickly if you want a car this year and want to avoid a big motor car depreciation.

Santa Fe de Luxe
The only extra-fare train via any line Chicago and California



Santa Fe
California Limited
Also exclusively for first-class travel
Fred Harvey dining-car meals. On the way visit
Grand Canyon of Arizona.
For art booklets of both trains address W. J. Black, Pass. Tra. Co. Mgr.
A.T.&S.F.Ry. System [06] Railway Exchange Chicago.

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks—No. 5

**"The Living Age"**

Dr. Charles F. Thwing says that, to him, the greatest thing in life is life, and this is assuredly "The Living Age."

No better fed, no better housed, no better educated, entertained or traveled people ever lived, than the great public reached by publications such as this.

Standards of even twenty-five years ago are, in many directions, totally inadequate now. Take the standards in advertising, for example. We will pass over fraud and those features so commonly talked about, and take the one of mere interest.

Twenty-five years ago insurance companies, if they advertised at all, did so with a brief "card." Today, well, compare this with the old.

Note the title and the illustration.

"Measurements," the advertisement reads,

show these two men to be of equal muscular development. But a lifting test shows the blacksmith to be 20 per cent. the stronger man.

The explanation of this difference in strength is that the "professor" of physical culture has, by the use of his "system" of gymnastics developed his muscles alone, while the blacksmith, by actual work at his trade, has developed, not only his muscles, but the tendons which attach the muscles to the bones.

Ability to do work is the real test of strength.

How is a fire insurance company's strength determined? By a lifting test, similar to that applied to the strength of these two men—the test of actual work done.

That is helpful, thought stimulating; isn't it—the kind of literature one does not want to miss, and it may solve a problem for you now, in insurance or out of it.

Alfred Oppenac

Advertising Manager

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.

Picture Offer—An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent postage-paid to each person who makes a reply to this coupon.

Leslie-Judge Company, New York
I find I save much time and am much better satisfied when I buy
your pages—regarding
Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____
E-5

Development of a Great Industry.

(Continued from page 154.)

arranged to buy the older members out. This was done in 1902.

It required much hard work to straighten out the accumulation of a century. The new owners found, among other things, that the companies were members of pools, that they had contracts with other explosive companies, and owned outright competing companies, many of which, like many other concerns, were against the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The new management, after consultation with the best legal talent obtainable (among counsel employed by some of the interests coming into the consolidations was Hon. G. W. Wickersham, present Attorney-General of the United States), decided, upon advice of counsel, to put every company the Du Ponts controlled into one company—and by "control" was meant the dictation by the Du Ponts of the policies and the giving of orders. They withdrew from all pool trade agreements and from all contracts of all kinds, and were most careful not to put into this combination any companies not under their absolute authority. In the case of a company in which the Du Ponts owned forty-nine per cent. of the stock, but the policy of which had been controlled by other stockholders, it was left out; but where the Du Ponts had owned forty-three per cent. and had dictated the policy for many years, that company was taken in.

The Du Pont Company and the Hazard Company (of which the Du Ponts were sole owners) and the Du Pont family, exclusive of those shares owned by their partners, the Laflin & Rand Company, controlled the dynamite business of the country. The result of putting all of their companies into one concern was to enable the Du Ponts to make and sell both dynamite and black powder at a much lower price than ever before and to give to the consumers the lowest price known in explosives.

From father to son, to grandson and to great-grandson, the business has been handed down. The boys, unlike those of many other old and wealthy families, have not gone in for amusement solely. They have been taught to work—to become producers. They have been trained to set examples for their workmen and not to become barnacles and live upon what others have done. To-day there are ten or twenty Du Ponts or husbands of Du Pont's cousins who go to work in the early mornings with employees and stay with them until time for closing. There are young men among the Du Ponts, whose fortunes could more than permit them to live lives of ease and pleasure and extravagance, who go daily to the hardest tasks with willing hearts and ready hands, glad to carry forward the heritage of their forefathers. The history of the United States is full of the records the Du Ponts have made both in furnishing officers of its own family in times of war, in never failing in any emergency to give its best to its country and to satisfy to the utmost the dependence of the government upon it for its most essential requirements of war.

Like every large concern, the company has had its trials and its enemies. There have been many times when a former employee, with a reputation anything but desirable, has taken records from files of the old pooling days, started a competitive mill, probably saying to those whom he has interested in the enterprise, "The Du Ponts will buy me out at a big profit within a year." In one case an old employee said to a man with whom he contracted a partnership, "I have taken certain papers from the Du Pont Company which they will have to pay me for." To this the partner replied, "That is theft or blackmail." And he answered, "Yes, I know it; but the cash will come just the same."

And then he shouts, "Trust!" and goes to the department in Washington with a few facts long dead and faults since corrected, and gets up a plausible story. (He really existed and he was the best in this line that could be found.) The government, moved by an opportunity to appeal to the popular prejudice against monopolies—a mistake that the administration will regret in less than six months—promptly and purposely compiled so much evidence that the court could not possibly read it. When

(Continued on page 163.)

9 Day Tours of Japan

See Japan at her best—in April, the Cherry Blossom Season. By special arrangement with the Japan railway lines, passengers on the Steamship MINNESOTA have privilege of making inland route, Yokohama to Nagasaki or vice versa by rail at no additional expense.

This tour takes nine days, includes Tokyo, Nikko, Miyoshita, Miyajima (Sacred Island) and trip along the Inland Sea.

Round trip on MINNESOTA to Manila and Hong Kong comprises delightful eleven weeks tour with best of accommodations at \$337.50, first class. MINNESOTA sails from Seattle, March 16th, returns June 1st. Make reservations early. Send for handsome free book "Nine Day Tours of Japan" and illustrated folder.

H. A. Noble, Gen. Pass'r Agt., St. Paul, Minn.
Great Northern Steamship Co.

LEARN ABOUT OUR FREE COURSE IN SHOW CARD AND SIGN WRITING

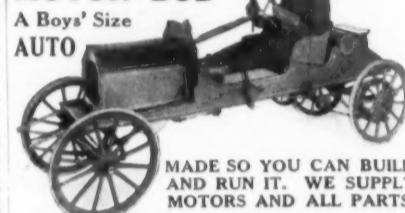
A Great Opportunity!

We are offering, for a limited time, a complete course in show card and sign writing to those purchasing a trial assortment of our "Litholia" Ready-to-Use Colors.

This is a great opportunity for ambitious persons, either sex, to increase their earning capacity. Good show card writers in demand at \$21 to \$50 weekly, salary or in business for yourself. Our show card course is not a book of alphabets. It's a complete course in lettering compiled by an expert New York show card artist for us. "Litholia" is the only liquid water paint ever manufactured. "Litholia" is pigment colored water paint. It is permanent in color, but far superior to either "Litholia" lasts longer, always ready. Nothing to equal "Litholia" for the show card writer, the artist, or the interior decorator. Don't miss this offer!

LITHOLIA LY. COLOR CO.
217 West 125th Street, New York

THE MOTOR-BOB
A Boys' Size AUTO



MADE SO YOU CAN BUILD AND RUN IT. WE SUPPLY MOTORS AND ALL PARTS.

Also finished machines. The MOTOR-BOB is practical, educational and supplies unlimited fun for boys from 10 to 18 years old. Cut this ad out and mail today with 25 cents for our booklet, "How to Build a Motor-BOB," which contains drawings, blue prints, diagrams, dandy pictures and complete instructions for building and operating, full information and list of parts.

Motor-BOB Mfg. Co. Dept. 26, Main & Amherst St. Buffalo, N.Y.

TYPEWRITING SPEED PAYS

Study the TULLOSS TOUCH SYSTEM. Gain speed—accuracy—ease of writing. Spare time study. No interference with regular work. Will bring the speed and the salary of the expert. Tulloss writers are fastest and best-paid. Send for our

96-Page Book, Free

It fully describes this fast and accurate method. Filled with new ideas and valuable helps. Tells how to learn the Tulloss system, how to hold pen, what practice work is best—96 pages of vital, helpful facts. Worth dollars to any typewriter user. **Bent absolutely free.** If you want more speed; more accuracy; more salary—send for

"Every Finger Specially Trained." The Tulloss School of Touch Typewriting 423 College Hill Springfield, O.

This Desk \$21

At Factory

50 in. long, 33 in. wide, 43 1/2 in. high. Set in solid Oak, was finished in Golden, unless otherwise ordered; has six large drawers, vertical file drawer, letter tray and a small drawer, private compartment with door and lock, wood pigeon hole boxes, extension slide, brass sockets, etc.

E. H. STAFFORD MFG. CO., McClurg Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

ARITHMETIC SELF-TAUGHT

A plain, easily-understood volume for all who have not had the opportunity of learning this subject thoroughly or who have forgotten what they once learned. 257 Pages. Requires no teacher. This great little book sent postpaid for 60 CENTS. Stamps accepted, leather binding \$1.

GEO. A. ZELLER BOOK CO.

Est. 1870. 4476 W. Belle Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

SPANGENBERG'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC Self Taught

Have You a Dog?

If so send for Polk Miller's great illustrated book on "DOGS." Tells how to properly care for them from puppyhood to old age, how to train them, etc. Free Medical Advice. It may save your dog's life. Contains Senator Vest's "Eloquent" celebrated poem, "The Yaller Dog's Tribute to a Dog," and the celebrated "Sergeant's Famous Dog Remedies."

POLK MILLER DRUG CO.

506 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.

LAW STUDY AT HOME BECOME AN LL.B.

Only recognized resident law school in U. S. Conferring degrees of Bachelor of Laws—LL.B. by correspondence. Only law school in U. S. conducting standard resident school and giving same instruction, by mail. Over 450 class-room lectures. Faculty of over 30 prominent lawyers. Guarantee to prepare graduates to pass bar examination. Only law school giving complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking. School highly endorsed and recommended by law professors, business men, lawyers and students. Only institution of its kind in the world. Send today for Large Hand-colored Illustrated Prospectus. Special courses for Business Men and Bankers. HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 1178 Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



CAPTAIN CH
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The French ar
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People Talked About

A SENSATION was created in Europe recently by the remarkable escape from the fortress at Germay, Germany, of Captain Charles L. Lux, of the French army, who was imprisoned there on the charge of being a spy. A movement was started in France at once to make him a popular hero. The government had to take measures to check the movement. The manner in which the captain effected his escape is most interesting. For several months he received papers and magazines tied with wax cords, and books in whose binding money and fine steel saws were concealed. Plans of escape were sent to him written in invisible ink. With the string he made a rope ladder, and, having broken through two doors, fled the bars of a window, descended the ladder into a yard, got over the railings close by a sentry and reached the country, where an automobile carried him away. The escape and the enthusiasm over it in France aroused resentment throughout Germany.



CAPTAIN CHARLES LUX,
The French army officer who escaped from a German fortress where he was confined as a spy.

to him written in invisible ink. With the string he made a rope ladder, and, having broken through two doors, fled the bars of a window, descended the ladder into a yard, got over the railings close by a sentry and reached the country, where an automobile carried him away. The escape and the enthusiasm over it in France aroused resentment throughout Germany.

SOCIETY in New York was recently agreeably stirred by the announcement that the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada and brother of the late King Edward of England, would pay a visit to the metropolis as the guest of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to England. The duke traveled incognito, and so official demonstrations in his honor were barred out, while only a limited number of social functions were arranged for him and the Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, who accompanied them. At first it was supposed that the duke would not even go to Washington to pay his respects to the President, but later his plans in this respect were changed and he and the President exchanged visits. Among those who attended one of the luncheons given to the royal party was Colonel Roosevelt. The duke, the duchess and the princess, proved to be very democratic, unaffected and genial, and they favorably impressed the American public.



A ROYAL VISITOR IN NEW YORK.
The Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, and his host, the honorable Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to England, leaving Mr. Reid's house, during the Duke's stay in the metropolis.

he took in this direction, he founded the Theodore Roosevelt professorship in the University of Berlin, which led to exchange of professors between the leading universities of Germany and America. This has proved a most beneficial arrangement to all concerned. Mr. Speyer's brother, the head of the Frankfurt banking house, was ennobled two years ago by Emperor William, and another brother, who heads the London house, was made a baronet by the late King Edward.

SAN FRANCISCO is already actively preparing for its great Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. The improvement and adornment of the city upon an extended scale are part of the plans for this world's fair. It is deemed fortunate, therefore, that



MRS. F. ANDREWS.
A leader in the movement to teach the doctrine of peace to children in the schools.



JAMES ROLPH, JR.
Once an errand boy, now San Francisco's able and popular Mayor.

at this time the city has for mayor so able and so excellent a man as James Rolph, Jr. Mr. Rolph has a wonderful record of efficiency in many public posts and he was selected at a non-political municipal conference as the best possible man for mayor. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to a chief executive in a Pacific coast city,

and under the primary law he received the nomination by more than sufficient votes to elect him for the four years' term. His administration displaced that of the labor party, which had dissatisfied the majority of the citizens.



JAMES SPEYER,
The prominent New York Banker, who has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Rolph is only forty-two years old and once was an errand boy. He is genial, businesslike and magnetic. As mayor he faces tremendous industrial and social responsibilities and the expenditure of more than \$100,000,000 by the city, aside from what will be spent by the exposition and private and State undertakings. Everybody recognizes, however, that he is perfectly adequate to the demands of the office and that under him the interests of the city and of the exposition will both be well safeguarded.

THE Emperor of Germany recently gave very pleasing recognition to the well-known New York banker, James Speyer, by conferring on him the decoration of the Red Eagle of the second class. Mr. Speyer is the third New Yorker to be so honored, the others being J. P. Morgan and August Schnabel. The order was bestowed on Mr. Speyer, it is stated, partly in recognition of the long and honorable career of his family in national and international financial affairs, but also largely to show the Emperor's appreciation of Mr. Speyer's endeavors to increase the cordiality of the relations between the United States and Germany. The banker has earnestly sought to create a better understanding between Germans and Americans. Among other steps which

he took in this direction, he founded the Theodore Roosevelt professorship in the University of Berlin, which led to exchange of professors between the leading universities of Germany and America. This has proved a most beneficial arrangement to all concerned. Mr. Speyer's brother, the head of the Frankfurt banking house, was ennobled two years ago by Emperor William, and another brother, who heads the London house, was made a baronet by the late King Edward.

A NOTABLE peacemaker of international influence is Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, of Boston, executive secretary and founder of the American School Peace League, organized several years ago to meet the need for peace propaganda in the public schools. The league enrolls teachers and scholars for the advancement of peace principles in nearly thirty States and in scores of cities and counties in the United States. Mrs. Andrews has been instrumental also in extending the movement to foreign lands. A tour recently took her to England, France, Germany, Hungary and Austria, where she

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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Hupmobile Long Stroke "32" Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four-cylinder motor, 3 1/4 inch bore and 5 1/2 inch stroke. Bosch Magneto. 106 inch wheelbase. 30 x 3 1/2 inch tires. Color—Standard Hupmobile blue.

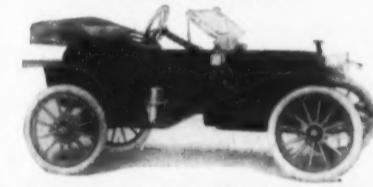
Dominates Its Class as the Runabout Did Before It

The Hupmobile Runabout brought new beauties and dignities to the runabout type.

And history is repeating itself in that splendid companion to the runabout—the new Hupmobile Long Stroke "32," the Five-Passenger Touring Car at \$900.

The same man—E. A. Nelson, Chief Engineer of the Hupp Motor Car Company from its inception—designed both cars.

The same splendidly seasoned factory organization is responsible for this new and impressive success.



Hupmobile Runabout, \$750 f. o. b. Detroit
including top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, tools and horn. Four-cylinder, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch Magneto.

Hupmobile Coupe—
chassis same as Runabout—\$1100 f. o. b. Detroit.

Hupmobile Roadster—
chassis same as World-touring Car—\$850 f. o. b. Detroit.

The Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" confers new honors upon the moderate-priced touring car class.

It pays no attention to previous notions of a \$900 car, but boldly incorporates qualities unprecedented at that price.

Write for the 4 1/2 x 8 1/2 photograph and description—or see the car—and you will find this impression of quality not only confirmed but strengthened.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CO.

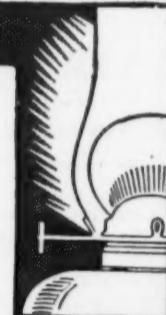
1263 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner**. 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle**. Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe**. No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire, all or spare time. Opportunity of a life time, work independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postage paid, 30c, **4 for \$1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 113, Grand Rapids, Mich.



explained the plan to educational leaders and introduced it as a feature of the national educational work. The idea of promoting international friendliness through the instruction of the young in ideals of peace and arbitration and through the new viewpoint of history and other teaching, which puts emphasis on the arts of peace rather than on the events of war, was heartily commended by all with whom Mrs. Andrews conferred. This sort of work should make itself profoundly felt in the course of the next few years.

A NOTABLE compliment was recently paid to Colonel F. H. Fries, president of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association. He was entertained at luncheon at the Whitehall Club, New York, by Lawrence L. Gillespie, of J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known bankers. Distinguished financiers and public men were present to unite in the tribute to Mr. Fries. A pleasing incident of the gathering was the presentation to Mr. Gillespie, in the name of the officers of the American Bankers' Association, of a massive silver loving cup, in appreciation of his services as a member of the executive committee and an officer of the Trust Company Section.

AGENTS \$4 PER DAY



NEW PATENTED USEFUL COMBINATION SHEARS
Sells to every Housewife.



Easy Seller
Just Out
15 Tools in ONE
Made of first quality steel, fully guaranteed. Sells in every home, store, shop. Practical, useful. Housewives won't be without it. A whirlwind seller. Big profits. Biggest, best, most wonderful agents' proposition made. Write quick for terms and free sample to workers. Send no money. A postal will do. Thomas Shear Co., 2214 Barny St., Dayton, Ohio



AGENTS READ THIS
EARN MORE MONEY
Sell Photo, Decorated Knives, Razors, Shears. All blades forged and Scientifically tempered. \$20 to \$75 per week easily. Earned. Quality guaranteed with each knife. Name, address, photo, logo, emblems, etc. under transparent handles. Sell on sight. Write quick for terms and territory. Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. D-24, Canton, O.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 158.)

U. S. Charlotte, N. Y.: American Malt Pfd. is in arrears on its dividends. There is little prospects of any dividends for the Common.

Bridgeport, Kans.: I cannot report on the reliability of companies or firms. That work belongs to mercantile agencies. It is very difficult for an outsider to get satisfactory information regarding small companies.

White Castle, La.: I do not believe in Buick oil stock as an investment. Buy established dividend payers that have a ready market on the exchanges. Do not believe all that promoters say about such companies.

St. Louis: The weakness of Federal M. & S. stocks is probably due to the general decline in stocks of that character. A speculative element has much to do with this position and it never have regard to it with favor. Do not sell at a sacrifice.

Oklahoma, Okla.: The Little Mary Mining Co., of Arizona has twelve claims on which some development work has been done, but not sufficient to reveal the value of the property. It will require considerable money for this purpose. It is a speculative proposition.

Arlington, Boston, Mass.: Be very careful in buying any of the lands around the suburbs of New York offered by agents on liberal commissions. Some are next to worthless and others are offered at extravagant prices. It is impossible to pass judgment on them all. They are innumerable.

Ardmore, Okla.: I doubt if you will find any better investment in the Long Island lots to which you refer than you will get right at home. The sharpest real estate dealers in this country are here in New York and are constantly looking for good bargains in suburban property. Bear that in mind.

More Money, New Haven, Conn.: The 6 per cent Ten Year Bonds in denominations of \$100 offered by the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, have privilege of exchanging for stock and thus securing dividends. The plan is fully described in Booklet No. 18, which the New York Realty Owners will send to any of my readers on application.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.: The Green Bay B's are non-accruing debenture in the nature of an income bond. They are not entitled to interest until after the stock has received a dividend. It might be advisable to sell and put the money in some dividend paying security, although if the stock market should have an advance these bonds would share in it.

Aberdeen, Wash.: Be exceedingly careful in buying at such a good price lands in the distant state of Florida. Do not take the word of promoters, but make inquiries of your own. This might possibly be done by corresponding with some banker, clergyman, or other party in the vicinage, but do not be misled by glowing statements of the promoters.

Investor, Denver, Colo.: One of the best of the weekly financial reviews has been published by Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City. Over 5,000 copies are sent out weekly to bankers and investors throughout the United States. Any of my readers can have a copy regularly without charge if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Cleveland, O.: I do not recommend the low-priced mining stocks. More money has been lost in mining operations than in either railroads or industrials. I advise any of my readers who have a profit in a mining stock to sell it. Such low-

priced industrial common stocks as Union Bag & Paper, around 5, U. S. L. & H., 16, Malt, 6, and Int. Paper, 10, have possibilities in a rising market. Of course they have little intrinsic value beyond their voting quality.

Student, Trenton, N. J.: Regular traders in the stock market have the advantage that experience gives. This advantage is worth a good deal, especially to the speculator. One phase of stock market dealings has been skillfully brought out in a little booklet, called "The Relative Value of Fractions," published by John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York, for their customers. I advise my readers to send for a copy to Muir & Co. If they mention Jasper, it will be sent without charge.

Providence, R. I.: The Quanah, Acma & Pacific Railway first mortgage 6's are not in the gilt-edged investment class, though the guarantee of the Frisco road gives them standing. Municipal bonds would give you the greatest security. The best of these yield hardly more than 4 per cent. Real estate mortgage securities, of the highest class will yield 4 1/2 per cent. Those sold by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, are of this type. John Jacob Astor and others of great wealth are trustees of the company. Its financial strength is unquestioned.

Troy, N. Y.: British American Tobacco selling around 17 has a par value of only 1 pound sterling, or about \$5 a share. This was one of the constituents of the American Tobacco Company. It is said to be earning from 8 to 10 per cent on its capital stock. In that event there ought to be no difficulty about the continuance of dividends which have heretofore gone to the parent company. It is impossible to forecast the market value of the companies into which the American Company has been dissolved. They must be bought at present on a purely speculative basis.

Tampa, Florida: There is no way by which you can safely invest your funds so as to make much more than you are receiving on your first mortgage bonds, unless you engage in some successful business enterprise, either on your own initiative or on the basis of a partnership in an established firm. Profits are rapidly made in Wall Street sometimes, but losses are also heavy. It is a speculative game for one who seeks to make more than the legitimate rate of interest. In sections where money is scarce, it can be invested far more profitably and safely than in the purchase of speculative stocks.

More Money, Rochester, N. Y.: By taking a little risk, you can exchange your 4 per cent. investment into something that will yield you from 5 to 7 per cent. If you are not absolutely dependent on the income from your bonds and not averse to taking a little speculative risk, it might be advisable to meet your requirements in this way. A number of well-established bankers and brokers and dealers in mortgages, especially in the West and South, offer mortgage securities that will yield 6 per cent and better. Write to these houses for their circulars and especially for their references. They will always be glad to send them. Deal only with well-established houses.

Tax Exempt, Buffalo, N. Y.: Investors prefer bonds from taxes because it relieves them of the annoyance of having to pay the tax on personal property. Farson, Son & Co., are recommending very highly, to their customers, guaranteed tax exempt bonds that yield 6 per cent. They also recommend municipal bonds yielding 6 per cent and selling in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. Address Farson, Son & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad St., New York, and ask them for their list of bond offerings recommended for February investors. This bond house has been estab-



From a Photograph Showing the Last Step in Locating the Exact Center of Population of the United States.

"The Center of Population"

A Title that Fits Every Bell Telephone

From the census of 1910 it is found that the center of population is in Bloomington, Indiana, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes 12 seconds north, and longitude 86 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west.

"If all the people in the United States were to be assembled in one place, the center of population would be the point which they could reach with the minimum aggregate travel, assuming that they all traveled in direct lines from their residence to the meeting place."

—U. S. Census Bulletin.

This description gives a word picture of every telephone in the Bell system.

Every Bell telephone is the center of the system.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

lished thirty years. It is always glad to hear from my readers.

Absolutely Safe, Portland, Me.: The absolutely safe bonds are the ones a widow, guardian, or trustee should stick to. In fact every investor will come out better in the end if he will buy bonds of the gilt-edged kind. These will net from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. They are bonds such as the government accepts as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. A free circular on these bonds will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it to the New First National Bank, Department L. 1, Columbus, Ohio. J. A. Clark & Co., 52 William Street, New York, also send out a list of bonds legal for savings banks and tax exempt in some states. These are in denominations of from \$100 to \$500.

Eager, Boston, Mass.: The chances of making money in Wall Street are as good as ever. Your idea of buying a dividend paying stock and holding it until the market advances is entirely right, but you must not be impatient if the market does not move quickly or if your stock declines. If you have paid for it and receive the dividends regularly, you can afford to wait. Stocks are usually sold in 100 share lots, but you can buy any number from one upward. There is no difficulty about buying or selling small lots. You can get the information you want by writing to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City, asking for their free booklet on "Fractional Lot Trading."

Saver, Chattanooga, Tenn.: If your savings are only a few dollars a week, that does not prevent you from making them earn money on the same basis as the largest investor. Prominent brokers are paying more attention than ever to the small investor and circulars of interest to them are being sent out by a number of bankers and brokers. All will interest you, and can be had for the asking. One of these refers to a method by which with \$5 a month, one can become a bondholder on a monthly payment plan. This is a very popular method. Write to Beyer & Co., 52 William Street, New York City, for their booklet on "Small Payment Plan." This house makes a specialty of selling \$100 bonds to small investors.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1912.

foreign-missionary opportunity at our very doors. This may partly explain the falling off in missionary gifts.

Decline of Daily Newspapers.

THERE are thirteen fewer daily newspapers published in this country than a year ago—a condition not before noted in many years. Last year the total number of dailies was 2,472, and the list published by N. W. Ayer & Son shows the decrease. Suspensions or consolidations in non-productive fields are noted as the cause. There are a greater number of dailies than a year ago in the South and the middle Atlantic field, while the noticeable decrease has been in New York, New England and the West.

A Sound Platform.

A VALUED correspondent in Chicago evidently agrees with the sentiments of *LESLIE'S*. He sends us this Foreword for 1912. It is so nearly like our own that we are glad to print it: "Keep up your business ambitions, young man! The time is coming when a man holding a high and responsible position will again be looked upon with envy and admiration instead of as a thief and a criminal. This era of muck-raking, publicity-seeking politicians cannot withstand the righteous hand of God. It has been a long and bitter struggle and a slow victory. It has been discouraging for a young man just entering into the business world to see his employer disgraced by yellow journalism. Know you are in the right, hold your head up and work for the height of your ambition. The day is near at hand when these destroyers of commercialism will be so thoroughly discredited that they will become a hissing and a byword." The awakening!



"YES, there's a big difference in tobaccos and you can't always judge by the price—

Velvet proves that. At ten cents a tin there's more real pleasure per puff than you can get out of the more expensive brands."

Velvet is smoked by particular people. It's just human nature that gives Velvet the preference.

Velvet is genuine Kentucky Burley—aged for two solid years. This aging gives smoothness—removes bite and burn. It also develops the leaf evenly—the full, rich, delicious flavor, therefore never varies. You've waited for such a smoke as Velvet—don't keep Velvet waiting for you.

Full 2-ounce Tins 10c.
One-ounce Bags 5c.
Convenient for Cigarettes

SPAULDING & MERRICK
Chicago



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

No-Rim-Cut Tires

Proved Average Oversize, 16.7%

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are advertised as "10% oversize." And we claim that this oversize adds 25% to the tire mileage.

The actual oversize, over five leading makes, was lately *found to average 16.7%*. Note the table below.

Comparison of Sizes Between Six Leading Makes of Tires

Rated Size	Make	Cubic Cap'ty	No. O'ersize	Rated Size	Make	Cubic Cap'ty	No. O'ersize
30x3	1-No-Rim-Cut	489 in.		34x4	1-No-Rim-Cut	858 in.	
2—	2—	402	21.5%	2—	2—	762	12.5%
3—	3—	381	29.4%	3—	3—	790	12.7%
4—	4—	371	31.8%	4—	4—	733	17.0%
5—	5—	383	27.5%	5—	5—	822	4.3%
6—	6—	365	34.0%	6—	6—	794	8.0%
32x3 1/2	1-No-Rim-Cut	637		36x4 1/2	1-No-Rim-Cut	1190	
2—	2—	603	5.5%	2—	2—	916	23.0%
3—	3—	577	10.4%	3—	3—	1064	11.8%
4—	4—	536	18.6%	4—	4—	1025	16.0%
5—	5—	577	10.4%	5—	5—	1056	12.6%
6—	6—	546	16.5%	6—	6—	1080	10.3%

Average No-Rim-Cut Oversize, 16.7%

Oversize is not measured by calipers. It is measured by air capacity. Air carries the load.

The figures here show the cubic capacities.

Only three tires in these twenty comparisons came within 10% of our size.

That's because No-Rim-Cut tires have the hookless base. Your removable rim flanges, with these tires, turn outward instead of inward. Thus the tire has an extra flare.

Oversize means over-tired. It means extra carrying capacity without overloading.

It means to save blow-outs—to increase tire mileage—to cut down tire expense.

Yet these oversize tires, which can't rim-cut, cost no more than other standard tires.

That's why they outsell all others.

Adopted This Year by 127 Leading Makers

For the year 1910, 44 leading motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires.

For the year 1911, 64 makers came to them.

For this year we have contracts from the makers of 127 leading cars.

Last year we sold more automobile tires than in the previous 12 years put together.

The sales in late years have doubled over and over, as users have found the tires out.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other tires in existence. Our present capacity is 3,800 tires daily.

Done by Users

This overwhelming demand has been quickly created by the men who have used these tires.

Tens of thousands of users told tens of thousands of others how their tire bills were cut in two.

And last year we sold enough of these tires to completely equip 102,000 cars.

Average Saving, \$20 Per Tire

We don't intend to make over-claims regarding these patented tires. The facts alone are sufficient.

With these, as with all tires, the service rendered depends on proper use.

But these tires can't be rim-cut. And statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.

That saving is sure.

It is also a known fact that 10 per cent oversize, under average condi-

tions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

And No-Rim-Cut tires, as shown above, average more than 10 per cent oversize.

It is safe to say that these two features together, under average conditions, save \$20 per tire.

What We Control

We control by patent the only practical way to get rid of the hooked-base tire.

No-Rim-Cut tires are not hooked to the rims. So you simply reverse your removable rim flanges and let them curve outward.

That gives a resting edge which can't cut the tire, even when run flat.

It gives an extra flare which permits the oversize.

And it doubles the ease of removing the tire when you need to.

But back of these features lies a tire perfected by 13 years of tests.

Year after year, on a tire testing machine, we have compared formulas and fabrics, methods and processes, until the Goodyear tire has been brought close to perfection.

By actually wearing out tires under every road condition, we have learned how to make the most durable tires.

Double-Thick Treads

Now these tires, if wanted, come with double-thick Non-Skid treads.

That means an extra tread of very tough rubber, vulcanized onto the regular.

This extra tread consists of deep-cut, sharp-cut blocks. They present to the road surface countless edges and angles, causing a bulldog grip.

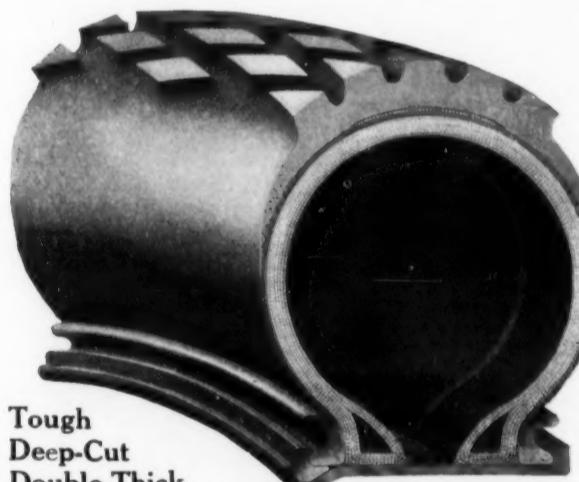
A moment's comparison with other non-skids will show the Goodyear's enormous advantage.

All of these features—each the best of its kind—are found in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

That's why these tires now dominate the field. Every motor car owner who makes a comparison is simply bound to insist on them.

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts, based on 13 years of tire making, which every tire user should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE NEW GOODYEAR NON-SKID TREAD



GOOD YEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Development of a Great Industry.

(Continued from page 154.)

the suit was tried—and it all really happened—the conditions, political and otherwise, were such that the court, unless it desired to commit suicide, could say nothing but "Guilty."

The true conditions regarding monopoly—that the reader may judge for himself—are as follows: In dynamite—which is the largest part of the explosive business—the competitors (who, by the way, have an association or had one long after the one was dissolved in which the Du Ponts were interested) had forty-one plants, with a capacity of 299,310,000 pounds. The Du Pont Company has eleven plants, with a capacity of 258,062,000 pounds. In black blasting powder, the next department in size and importance (and these two make up ninety per cent. of the business), the competitors have fifty-three plants, with a capacity of 13,530,000 kegs, as against the Du Pont de Nemours Company's fifteen plants, with a capacity of 8,698,000 kegs. In dynamite the competitors of the Du Ponts can supply about sixty per cent. of the trade. In black blasting powder the competitors can supply about seventy-five per cent. of the trade, and in neither of the above cases can Du Pont supply one hundred per cent. of the trade. Yet the court had declared it to be a monopoly.

Further, in the second largest consuming district of blasting powder in the United States (western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio), the competitors of the Du Pont Company furnished, in 1910, 1,230,852 kegs out of 2,000,000 required, leaving only 714,225 for the Du Ponts to deliver. Is this monopoly? Out of a total of 8,466,000 kegs, competitors supply 3,594,000 and the Du Ponts 4,871,000. Is this monopoly? If fifty per cent. can be so construed, it is.

As a matter of fact, the competitors in the blasting powder business have ninety per cent. of the Du Pont Company's capacity. In the past ten years thirty new blasting powder companies have started and twenty new dynamite companies. It is as impossible to monopolize the powder business as it would be that of growing of corn or wheat. Other so-called trusts have bought up or taken in or closed down

competitors, and have so grown that when they have been formed only a few years they have been thought (erroneously) a menace to business development. But the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company had grown for a century, building business through hard work and excellence of output. And now, because it is a popular cry, it is ordered to dissolve into four or five units and put up the price of powder.

No one of the Du Pont mills, in whatever section of the country, can compete with the other. Freight rates on powder, being very high, make this prohibitive. A careful analysis shows that, if the Du Ponts should shut down any one of six plants, from ninety to one hundred per cent. of that mill's trade could be supplied by a competitor already in the field as cheaply as, or even cheaper than, the Du Ponts could furnish it from their next nearest mill.

The only possible outcome of dividing up or dissolving the company would be the same as that derived from legally commanding a farmer not to haul a load to town requiring four mules—that he must load his products on four one-mule carts and deliver them in town that way. A continuation of this peculiar policy can result only in industrial demoralization and empty dinner pails for thousands of workingmen.

Traps for Women Who Try to Make a Living.

(Continued from page 160.)

firm had supposed she understood. As for the two dozen photographs which she had just returned to them, they were irretrievably ruined, and as the cost to them "was far in excess of the small amount she had put up to insure their safe return, that amount was, of course, forfeited, as per agreement."

She knew they were not ruined, but had been done exactly as they instructed; but she recalled that there was such a clause in her application for work, although she had given it no thought at the time. The letter also said that she had "shown so little capacity that it was evident that she would never succeed with that line of work and they regretted that they could not see their way clear to sending her any further material." The woman then realized that, instead of paying her anything, the firm had really succeeded in selling her about two dollars' worth of artist's materials for \$6.50. Lithographs that possibly cost twenty-five cents she had paid two dollars for; two dozen photographs that they doubtless had made in quantity at a cost of not more than two dollars a dozen had been sold to her at \$7.50 a dozen.

The most despicable and the saddest feature of these and similar schemes is the fact that they are designed to appeal to the very class that can least afford to pay for experience. The woman of refined instincts and no business education, when thrown suddenly upon her own resources, is attracted by any scheme which promises "work at home." So the dollars are attracted from out the already almost empty purses, and in the very poverty of the women who thus lose their money lies the safety of the concerns that practice this sort of business. Without money and without courage, their weak protests may be safely disregarded; for the woman who was so bashfully anxious to make a little money "privately at her own home" will not be anxious to go out of it to confess that she has been victimized and demand redress.

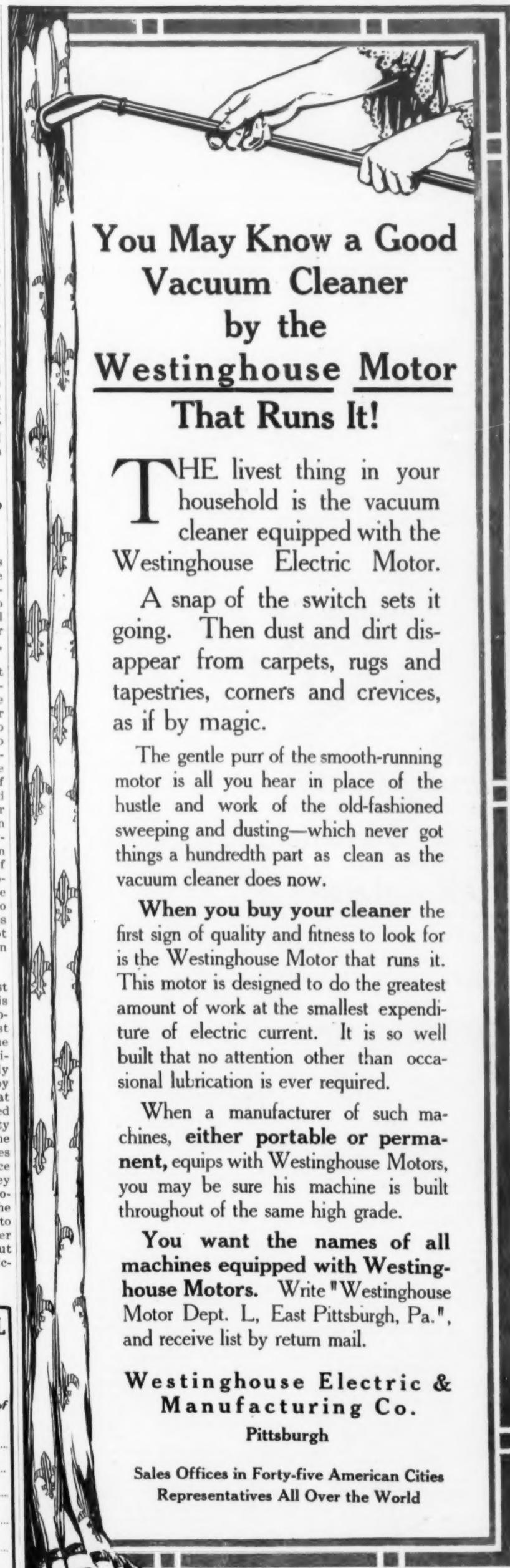
"One day our groceryman left a package of Grape-Nuts food by mistake, so I tried some for dinner. I was surprised to find that it satisfied my appetite and gave me no distress whatever. The next meal I ate of it again, and to be brief, I have lived for the past year almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. It has proved to be a most healthful and appetizing food, perfectly adapted to the requirements of my system.

"Grape-Nuts is not only easily digested and assimilated, but I find that since I have been using it I am able to eat anything else my appetite fancies, without trouble from indigestion. The stomach trouble and nervousness have left me, I have regained my plumpness and my views of life are no longer despondent and gloomy.

"Other members of my family, especially my husband (whose old enemy, the 'heart-burn,' has been vanquished), have also derived great benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts food and we think no morning meal complete without it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



You May Know a Good Vacuum Cleaner by the Westinghouse Motor That Runs It!

THE liveliest thing in your household is the vacuum cleaner equipped with the Westinghouse Electric Motor.

A snap of the switch sets it going. Then dust and dirt disappear from carpets, rugs and tapestries, corners and crevices, as if by magic.

The gentle purr of the smooth-running motor is all you hear in place of the hustle and work of the old-fashioned sweeping and dusting—which never got things a hundredth part as clean as the vacuum cleaner does now.

When you buy your cleaner the first sign of quality and fitness to look for is the Westinghouse Motor that runs it. This motor is designed to do the greatest amount of work at the smallest expenditure of electric current. It is so well built that no attention other than occasional lubrication is ever required.

When a manufacturer of such machines, either portable or permanent, equips with Westinghouse Motors, you may be sure his machine is built throughout of the same high grade.

You want the names of all machines equipped with Westinghouse Motors. Write "Westinghouse Motor Dept. L, East Pittsburgh, Pa.", and receive list by return mail.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Pittsburgh

**Sales Offices in Forty-five American Cities
Representatives All Over the World**

LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 144)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

in 1908 I voted for

Name

City

State

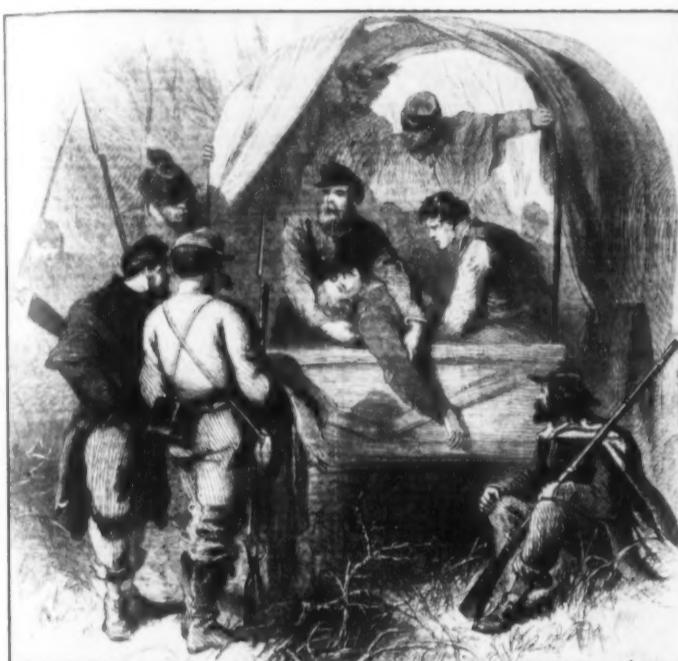
War Scenes of Fifty Years Ago

Pictures from Leslie's Weekly of February 8, 1862

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



EDITOR'S NOTE:—Leslie's does not pretend the story of the Civil War it is republishing after a lapse of half a century is accurate in the light of to-day. It merely is giving its readers the benefit of its files and retelling the story of the war as it was recorded over fifty years ago, during the progress of the great conflict. Doubtless many errors crept in. Newspapers to-day, with all their superior advantages in news gathering, make mistakes. Our Southern readers must remember that Leslie's during the Civil War was strong in its support of the Union cause, and its reports of the news disclose this. In republishing the story of the war, there is no intention to give offense. This is a united country, and North and South stand together in allegiance to one flag. Those who wore the gray fought for a cause they believed was right and to-day are honored with the wearers of the blue. Leslie's is reprinting the account of the notable battles as it finds them in its wartime files. Our readers should remember this.



The war in Kentucky—Battle of Mill Spring—conveying the dead body of the Confederate General Zollicoffer from the field of battle at Mill Spring to Somerset.



The War in Kentucky—Battle of Mill Spring, on the Cumberland River near Jamestown, between a Confederate force of 8,000 strong, under General Zollicoffer and the National troops 4,000 strong, commanded by General Thomas, fought Sunday, January 19th—flight of the Confederate army.

From a sketch by an officer engaged in the battle.

The State of the Nation as It Appeared Fifty Years Ago.

From Leslie's Weekly of February 8, 1862.

The victory won by the National forces under General Thomas, over the Confederate army under General Zollicoffer, in Eastern Kentucky, and of which we give the details elsewhere, is by far the most important achievement of the war. It is important not only as turning the flank of the great Confederate stronghold at Bowling Green, but particularly as opening the road into loyal East Tennessee, and thus enabling us to cut off the great and only line of railway communication between Virginia and the Southwest. If the victory shall be followed up, and the enemy allowed no time to rally and recover from his dismay, it will hardly be possible to calculate the advantages of this triumph, the glory of which is enhanced by the circumstance that it was achieved over greatly superior numbers. In this respect it confirms what every encounter since the commencement of the war has tended to establish, namely, the superiority of the National over the Confederate forces in the open field. The battles of Carthage, Springfield, Frederickton and Belmont, all the contests in Western Virginia, and the victory of Colonel Garfield over Marshall, the fight of Dranesville, not to mention minor affairs, all signal demonstrate this superiority. This century has not witnessed so good a fight as that of Wilson's Creek, where Price and McCulloch's 24,000 men were defeated by Lyon's 5,000; driven from the field, their camp burned, and altogether so cut up as to be unable to interfere with the subsequent retreat of Lyon's forces. Again at Prestonburg, the force under Marshall was nearly double that under Garfield, and yet it was utterly routed. At Dranesville the Confederates were superior in numbers to the National troops, although not in the same proportion as in the other cases enumerated, but were nevertheless shamefully beaten in less than two hours. In fact, except at Ball's Bluff, where our men were betrayed into a death-trap, the Confederates have not gained a single advantage, unless under the cover and protection of their batteries and earthworks. This is an encouraging fact, for the Confederates cannot always remain in their strongholds, such as Bowling Green, Columbus and Manassas. Unless abandoned, these will sooner or later be closely invested, and cut off from supplies and reinforcements, and their immense garrisons forced to come out into the open field, or be starved out or shelled out. Once outside, our experience shows us, their defeat is certain.

BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, KENTUCKY

One of the most dashing, desperate and decisive battles of the war took place on Sunday, the 19th of January, when a Confederate army of 8,000 men, led by Generals Zollicoffer and Crittenden, were totally routed by General Thomas at the head of about 3,600 National troops. Although the details are, to a certain extent, contradictory, the result is brilliant and undoubted. From the accounts that have reached us, it would appear as though the battle raged part of two days, and extended over a space of thirteen miles. By the last reports, previous to the battle, General Zollicoffer, with General Crittenden as a second in command, was stationed on Cumberland River with a force of about 11,000 men; with this he had fortified the heights on both sides of the river, making his principal camp on the south side of the Cumberland, in Wayne County, at Mill Spring. This was made additionally strong by a bend in the river, with a creek, called Meadow Creek, on the east side, and bluffs, varying from 300 to 400 feet high on the North, West and South. In fact it was a natural fortification. The Confederate forces were stationed on these heights, those on the north of the creek on an elevation of nearly 400 feet above the river and consisting of about 4,000 men—3,000 men were stationed on the south side while the rest were on the other side of the river. The Confederates had also 11 pieces of artillery and 20 heavy cannon.



War on the ocean—Detachment of the U. S. War steamer "Mt. Vernon," burning a vessel under the guns of Fort Caswell, at the entrance of Cape Fear River, Wilmington, N. C., midnight, 30th December, 1861.

From a sketch by an officer on board the "Mount Vernon."

To watch and oppose this force there were stationed at Somerset, a town seven miles north of Cumberland River, a division of National troops commanded by Generals Nelson and Schoepff, and consisting of the 2d Ohio, 17th Ohio, 33d Ohio, 59th Ohio, and the 1st and 2d Tennessee, and the Ohio battery.

General Thomas was stationed at Jamestown, about twelve miles to the west of Mill Spring. Zollicoffer thus was in danger of being at once taken in the rear and the flank. This fear doubtless led him to make his disastrous attack upon General Thomas's division. The Louisville "Journal" says that General Buell had arranged that General Thomas should leave Jamestown and General Schoepff advance from Somerset, thus hemming General Zollicoffer in from the west and north. Some secession spies carried the intelligence of General Thomas's movements to the Confederate camp, and General Zollicoffer, making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached General Thomas's encampment early Sunday morning. In the meantime, Major Sheppard of the 18th regulars, Colonel Manson's brigade, and the 10th Indiana, Colonel Harlan's 10th Kentucky, and Colonel Fry's 4th Kentucky, reached General Thomas's camp after forced march of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the Confederates and drive them before him, until they reached their entrenchments at night.

HUMORS OF THE WAR

A MODEL BODY GUARD. The editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, on being invited to assist in forming a body guard for President Lincoln, after due consideration decided to enlist provided the following rules were adopted and rigidly adhered to throughout the war:

The company shall be entirely composed of colonels, who shall draw pay and rations in advance. Every man shall have a commission, two servants and white kids. Each man shall be mounted in a covered buggy, drawn by two white stallions. Under the seat of each buggy shall be a cupboard, containing cold chicken, pounded ice and champagne.

Each man shall have plenty of cards and red "chips" to play poker with. The only side arms to be opera glasses, champagne glasses and gold-headed canes. The duty of the company shall be to take observations of the battle and on no account shall it be allowed to approach nearer than ten miles of the seat of war.

Behind each buggy shall be an ambulance, so arranged as to be converted into a first-class boarding house in the day, and a sumptuous sleeping and dressing room at night.

The regimental band must be composed of pianos and guitars, played by young ladies, who shall never play a quickstep except in case of retreat.

Reveille shall not be sounded until late breakfast time, and not then if any one of the regiment has a headache.

In case of forced march into the enemy's country, two miles a week shall be the maximum, and no marches will be made except the country abounding in game, or if any member of the regiment objects.

Silk gloves, gold toothpicks, cologne, hair dressing, silk underclothes, cosmetics and all other rations, to be furnished by the Government.

Each member of the regiment shall be allowed a reporter for some New York paper, who shall draw a salary of \$200 a week, for puffs, from the incidental fund.

Every member shall be in command, and when one is promoted all are to be.

Commissions never to be revoked.

“I Don’t Care!”



THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE

K. K. Kellogg

